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West Virginia Labor Market Trends

SEPTEMBER 1989

STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment in West Virginia was 667,600 in mid-September, off 100 from the August level. Employment is now 6,100 ahead of September 1988.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 6,200 due to the ending of a labor-management dispute in communications and gains in state colleges and universities and local school systems. Manufacturing employment fell 300 with the loss mainly in the other nondurables sector. Bituminous coal mining gained 200 despite labor-management disputes involving 500 workers. Construction fell 200 seasonally. Transportation and public utilities rose 2,700 as the result of the settlement of a labor-management dispute in the communications industry. Trade experienced a minimal increase of 100 limited to wholesale trade, while gains of 700 in general merchandise stores were offset by seasonal losses in eating and drinking places leaving retail trade employment unchanged. Finance, insurance and real estate experienced a small decrease in employment of 200. Services fell by 400 seasonally as the end of the summer tourist season led to losses in hotels and amusements. Government employment rose 4,300 with the beginning of the academic year for state colleges and universities and local school systems. Student workers at colleges and universities account for 2,500 of this increase.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment decreased 2,700 during September to stand at 38,900. The unemployment rate is at 5.5 percent, down from 5.9 percent in August. This figure represents the lowest unemployment rate since June 1979.

- o Total employment decreased by 100.
- o Total unemployment decreased by 2,700.
- o The unemployment rate decreased from 5.9 to 5.5 percent.
- o Notable industry changes between August and September 1989 were:

Fabricated Metals	(- 300)	Hotels	(- 200)
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	(+ 300)	Business & Repair Services	(- 200)
Other Nondurable Goods	(- 200)	Amusements	(- 400)
Bituminous Coal Mining	(+ 200)	Educational Services	(+ 500)
Construction	(- 200)	Social Services	(+ 300)
Communication	(+ 2,800)	Federal Government	(- 300)
General Merchandise Stores	(+ 700)	State Government	(+2,200)
Eating & Drinking Places	(- 500)	Local Government	(+2,400)

Department of Employment Security ☐ 112 California Avenue ☐ Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0112
Gaston Caperton, Governor ☐ Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Sep. 1989	Aug.** 1989	Sep.** 1988	Net Change to Sep. 1989 from: Aug. 1989	Sep. 1988
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	706.5	709.2	701.8	-2.7	4.7
Total Employment	667.6	667.7	661.5	-0.1	6.1
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	54.3	57.6	55.3	-3.3	-1.0
Total Unemployment	38.9	41.6	40.3	-2.7	-1.4
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.9	5.7	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	770.4	774.0	733.0	-3.6	37.4
Total Employment	708.2	717.0	662.4	-8.8	45.8
Total Unemployment	62.2	57.1	70.6	5.1	-8.4
Unemployment Rate	8.1	7.4	9.6	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	619.8	613.6	613.8	6.2	6.0
Manufacturing	86.2	86.5	88.2	-0.3	-2.0
Durable Goods	48.1	48.0	49.2	0.1	-1.1
Lumber & Furniture	7.4	7.4	7.6	0.0	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.8	7.7	8.3	0.1	-0.5
Primary Metals	15.0	15.0	14.9	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metals	4.8	5.1	5.2	-0.3	-0.4
Machinery, except Electrical	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.5	2.2	2.7	0.3	-0.2
Other Durable Goods 1/	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	38.1	38.5	39.0	-0.4	-0.9
Food	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.1
Apparel	3.7	3.8	3.7	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	0.2
Chemicals	18.2	18.3	18.2	-0.1	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	6.7	6.9	7.9	-0.2	-1.2
Mining	34.2	34.0	34.4	0.2	-0.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	28.2	28.0	29.0	0.2	-0.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	5.0	4.9	4.5	0.1	0.5
Contract Construction	28.2	28.4	27.7	-0.2	0.5
Building Construction	8.4	8.5	8.2	-0.1	0.2
Heavy Construction	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	0.2
Special Trade Contractors	12.1	12.2	12.0	-0.1	0.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	37.6	34.9	37.4	2.7	0.2
Transportation	16.7	16.7	16.8	0.0	-0.1
Communication	8.5	5.7	8.2	2.8	0.3
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.4	12.5	12.4	-0.1	0.0

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Sep. 1989	Aug.** 1989	Sep.** 1988	Net Change to Sep. 1989 from: Aug. 1989	Sep. 1988
Trade	149.8	149.7	144.4	0.1	5.4
Wholesale	29.2	29.1	29.8	0.1	-0.6
Retail	120.6	120.6	114.6	0.0	6.0
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	19.7	18.0	0.7	2.4
Food Stores	23.3	23.3	22.3	0.0	1.0
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	15.7	15.7	15.3	0.0	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.2	5.3	5.2	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	4.5	4.6	4.2	-0.1	0.3
Eating & Drinking Places	35.2	35.7	33.8	-0.5	1.4
Miscellaneous Retail	10.9	10.9	10.5	0.0	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.0	24.2	24.2	-0.2	-0.2
Banking	10.6	10.7	10.6	-0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	-0.1
Services	139.4	139.8	133.5	-0.4	5.9
Hotels	8.9	9.1	8.5	-0.2	0.4
Personal Services	7.0	7.1	6.7	-0.1	0.3
Business & Repair Services	20.4	20.6	19.6	-0.2	0.8
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	5.8	6.2	5.8	-0.4	0.0
Health Services	54.1	54.2	51.1	-0.1	3.0
Educational Services	5.3	4.8	5.2	0.5	0.1
Social Services	7.5	7.2	7.0	0.3	0.5
Government	120.4	116.1	124.0	4.3	-3.6
Federal	16.5	16.8	16.3	-0.3	0.2
Hospitals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.1
US Postal Service	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
All Others	8.2	8.5	8.1	-0.3	0.1
State	35.0	32.8	37.6	2.2	-2.6
Hospitals	2.9	3.0	3.3	-0.1	-0.4
Education	14.1	11.5	14.5	2.6	-0.4
All Others	18.0	18.3	19.8	-0.3	-1.8
Local	68.9	66.5	70.1	2.4	-1.2
Hospitals	5.2	5.3	4.9	-0.1	0.3
Education	43.5	40.0	45.0	3.5	-1.5
All Others	20.2	21.2	20.2	-1.0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.7	3.3	0.0	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods includes transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods includes tobacco, textiles, paper, petroleum refining, rubber and plastics, and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

September 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$468.86	$452.58	$441.72	41.2	40.7	40.9	$11.38	$11.12	$10.80
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	420.86	429.93	434.36	40.9	41.3	40.9	10.29	10.41	10.62
Primary Metals Industries	598.34	569.21	635.06	42.8	41.7	45.2	13.98	13.65	14.05
Fabricated Metals Products	352.92	347.65	374.56	34.0	32.4	36.4	10.38	10.73	10.29
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	455.40	446.10	425.86	39.6	39.2	38.4	11.50	11.38	11.09
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	463.32	490.46	444.61	39.0	41.6	40.2	11.88	11.79	11.06
Chemicals & Allied Products	736.93	683.32	649.50	46.7	44.4	43.3	15.78	15.39	15.00
Bituminous Coal Mining	766.49	749.86	767.12	43.9	43.8	44.6	17.46	17.12	17.20
Contract Construction	534.00	554.60	540.18	40.0	40.9	39.2	13.35	13.56	13.78

*Revised.

This series includes 65,900 manufacturing, 24,000 bituminous coal mining, and 23,700 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

E C O N O M I C I N D I C A T O R S

From August to September 1989, 15 of the 18 indicators grew, while three declined. Comparison with the same-month-a-year ago indicators showed only nine of the 18 grew; one remained the same and eight declined. New motor vehicle registrations was the only indicator which declined both from last month and from September of 1988.

All indicators related directly to manufacturing experienced positive growth. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing for over-the-month unadjusted figures, increased by $16.28, and by $27.14 over September of 1988. Coal figures experienced small changes. Coal production declined from last month's level, although it was still higher than the same-month-last-year's numbers for adjusted and unadjusted categories.

Indicators related directly to claims activities produced good results with the exception of average weekly initial claims. Although these levels were lower than the previous month's, unadjusted and adjusted numbers were slightly (5 percent) higher than the same-month-a-year-ago levels. The insured unemployment rates, unadjusted and adjusted, portrayed a similar trend with only over-the-year figures producing less than desirable results.

C O U N T Y E M P H A S I S

Unemployment increased in 17 counties while employment advanced in 24 counties. There were five counties with unemployment rates in double digits, five less than in August 1989.

In September there were 21 counties that had employment of 10,000 or more and that also had unemployment rates in single digits, two more than in August. There were 20 such counties in September 1988. These 21 counties accounted for 74 percent of employment in West Virginia. The counties are: Berkeley, Brooke, Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne and Wood.

Three of the counties with unemployment rates in double digits are located in the central part of the state. The remaining two counties are located in the southern coal fields.

The counties with the highest and the lowest rates of unemployment were Roane and Pendleton with rates of 14.4 percent and 1.8 percent respectively. Unemployment rates for counties in the eastern panhandle ranged from 2.1 to 4.7 percent. The rates for counties in the northern panhandle ranged from 3.9 to 4.9 percent.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Sept 1989	Aug 1989	Sept 1988
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	41.2	40.7	40.9
Seasonally Adjusted	41.3	40.9	41.0
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,716	2,707	2,712
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$468.86	$452.58	$441.72
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	43.9	43.8	44.6
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$766.49	$749.86	$767.12
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	13,526	14,353	12,879
Seasonally Adjusted	12,980	13,515	12,359
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	1,121	1,097	1,124
Seasonally Adjusted	1,118	1,091	1,121
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	7,780	8,847	8,426
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	654	787	688
Seasonally Adjusted	832	834	875
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	1,150	1,488	1,095
Seasonally Adjusted	1,600	1,664	1,524
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	2.0	2.5	2.0
Seasonally Adjusted	2.7	3.1	2.6
Total Unemployment Rate, Seasonally Adjusted	6.3	6.4	6.6

NOTE: Data for prior month and year may be revised from previously published figures.

SELECTED NATIONAL DATA

	Sept 1989	Aug 1989	Sept 1988
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers			
Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	125.0	124.6	119.8
1967 Base	374.6	373.1	358.9
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods			
Unadjusted, 1982 Base	113.5	113.3	108.6
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000), Week including 12th, Unadjusted	269.6	288.3	247.4
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	1.8	2.0	1.7
Seasonally Adjusted	2.1	2.1	2.0

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment actually remained essentially unchanged during September 1989 in the Charleston MSA. The settlement of a labor-management dispute affecting the local communications industry, accounted for the majority of the over-the-month increase in nonagricultural employment (+1,200). Most other industry sectors remained relatively unchanged. Comparison with year-ago September 1988 indicated an increase of 1,200 jobs in the MSA. Industries recording the largest over-the-year increases are trade (+700) and services (+600). The increase in federal government employment (+500), reflects the hiring of enumerators for the 1990 census.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment declined by 300 during September 1989 in the Charleston MSA. The MSA unemployment rate fell slightly to 4.3 percent. Comparison with year-ago data indicates a substantial decrease of 1,100 unemployed in the local area. The unemployment rate showed a decline from 5.3 percent to the current level of 4.3 percent of the civilian labor force.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA--ASHLAND, KENTUCKY--IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 1,200 during September 1989 in the Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA. Nonmanufacturing industries held the highest gains of 1,000. Government rose sharply (+800), while services dropped slightly (-300). Comparison with year-ago September 1988 shows an increase of 2,600 jobs in total nonagricultural employment. The greatest increases in nonmanufacturing occurred in services (+1,000), trade (+600) and contract construction (+400). In manufacturing, (+600), primary and fabricated metals rose by 500.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment in the Huntingtion-Ashland-Ironton MSA declined 400 during September. This decrease brought the rate to 3.5 percent, down from the September year-ago rate of 4.1 percent.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA--MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Parkersburg-Marietta MSA showed a decrease of 400 for the month of September. Noticeable changes occurred in manufacturing which experienced a decline of 500 jobs. Small increases were observed in nonmanufacturing, particularly in mining (+100), and transportation and public utilities (+200). Nonagricultural employment increased by 600 over the September year-ago figures. Nonmanufacturing held a significant increase of 900, while smaller increases were observed in services (+500), government (+200), and contract construction (+100). Manufacturing declined 300 over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The number of unemployed in the Parkersburg-Marietta MSA for September 1989 remained unchanged freezing the unemployment rate at 3.8 percent. This rate is down only slightly from the year-ago figure of 3.9 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA--BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment slipped 200 in September, while the nonagricultural figure increased by the same amount. A manufacturing loss of was offset by a 400 gain in nonmanufacturing. Transportation and public utilities gained 200 while construction, services, and government each picked up 100. Trade was the only major industry group recording a loss, as all other industries were stable.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment dropped to 2,400, while the MSA unemployment rate fell to 3.5 percent during September 1989. The current unemployment rate is a rather astounding statistic in an area which experienced double digit unemployment, as recently as 1984. Unemployment declined 500 from year-ago September 1988.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Sept. 1989	Aug.** 1989	Sept. 1988	Change to Sept. 1989 from: Aug. 1989 Number	Percent	Sept. 1988 Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	111,300	112,100	109,200	-800	-0.7	2100	1.9
Employment	106,600	107,100	103,400	-500	-0.5	3200	3.1
Unemployment	4,700	5,000	5,800	-300	-6.0	-1100	-19.0
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.4	5.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	120,786	121,973	113,845	-1187	-1.0	6941	6.1
Total Employment	113,212	115,171	103,724	-1959	-1.7	9488	9.1
Total Unemployment	7,574	6,802	10,121	772	11.3	-2547	-25.2
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.6	8.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	109,100	107,900	107,900	1200	1.1	1200	1.1
Manufacturing	11,200	11,100	11,000	100	0.9	200	1.8
Durable Goods	1,700	1,700	1,500	0	0.0	200	13.3
Nondurable Goods	9,500	9,400	9,500	100	1.1	0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,000	8,000	8,100	0	0.0	-100	-1.2
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,500	1,400	1,400	100	7.1	100	7.1
Nonmanufacturing	97,900	96,800	96,900	1100	1.1	1000	1.0
Mining	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	4,200	4,200	4,800	0	0.0	-600	-12.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,900	7,700	8,600	1200	15.6	300	3.5
Trade	29,200	29,200	28,500	0	0.0	700	2.5
Wholesale	7,200	7,300	7,100	-100	-1.4	100	1.4
Retail	22,000	21,900	21,400	100	0.5	600	2.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,200	6,200	6,100	0	0.0	100	1.6
Services	26,700	26,800	26,100	-100	-0.4	600	2.3
Health	10,000	10,200	10,000	-200	-2.0	0	0.0
Government	20,800	20,800	20,900	0	0.0	-100	-0.5
Federal	2,300	2,300	1,800	0	0.0	500	27.8
State	10,100	10,100	10,500	0	0.0	-400	-3.8
Local	8,400	8,400	8,600	0	0.0	-200	-2.3
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	1110	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**Revised.

1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The LABOR FORCE SERIES provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT SERIES ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988
Manufacturing	$633.47	$621.19	$608.63	44.8	43.9	44.2	$14.14	$14.15	$13.77
Nondurable Goods	664.09	648.33	632.39	44.6	43.6	44.1	14.89	14.87	14.34
Chemicals	714.38	693.45	693.97	46.0	45.0	44.4	15.53	15.41	15.63

*Revised.

This series includes 7,000 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Change to Sept. 1989 from: Aug. 1989 Number	Percent	Sept. 1988 Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	121,000	120,900	118,100	100	0.1	2900	2.5
Employment	116,700	116,200	113,300	500	0.4	3400	3.0
Unemployment	4,300	4,700	4,800	-400	-8.5	-500	-10.4
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.9	4.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	129,198	131,161	124,144	-1963	-1.5	5054	4.1
Total Employment	122,042	123,604	114,505	-1562	-1.3	7537	6.6
Total Unemployment	7,156	7,557	9,639	-401	-5.3	-2483	-25.8
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.8	7.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	108,000	106,800	105,400	1200	1.1	2600	2.5
Manufacturing	20,500	20,300	19,900	200	1.0	600	3.0
Durable Goods	12,400	12,200	11,800	200	1.6	600	5.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,900	1,800	1,900	100	5.6	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,900	7,800	7,400	100	1.3	500	6.8
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	0.0	100	4.0
Nondurable Goods	8,100	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	87,500	86,500	85,500	1000	1.2	2000	2.3
Mining	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	0.0	100	7.1
Contract Construction	4,300	4,100	3,900	200	4.9	400	10.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,000	7,800	8,200	200	2.6	-200	-2.4
Trade	27,700	27,600	27,100	100	0.4	600	2.2
Wholesale	5,600	5,700	5,400	-100	-1.8	200	3.7
Retail	22,100	21,900	21,700	200	0.9	400	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	23,800	24,100	22,800	-300	-1.2	1000	4.4
Health	9,800	10,000	9,500	-200	-2.0	300	3.2
Government	18,400	17,600	18,300	800	4.5	100	0.5
Federal	2,700	2,800	2,800	-100	-3.6	-100	-3.6
State	4,400	3,800	4,400	600	15.8	0	0.0
Local	11,300	11,000	11,100	300	2.7	200	1.8
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	230	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$500.22	$500.29	$504.71	39.7	39.8	41.1	$12.60	$12.57	$12.28
Durable Goods	550.21	539.98	561.51	41.4	40.6	42.7	13.29	13.30	13.15
Stone, Clay & Glass	463.61	484.01	472.69	42.3	43.1	42.7	10.96	11.23	11.07
Primary & Fabricated Metals	604.25	594.28	639.60	40.8	40.4	43.1	14.81	14.71	14.84
Nondurable Goods	422.17	436.22	413.79	37.0	38.4	38.6	11.41	11.36	10.72

*Revised.

This series includes 16,000 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Sept. 1989	Aug.** 1989	Sept. 1988	Change to Sept. 1989 from: Aug. 1989 Number	Percent	Sept. 1988 Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,200	68,900	66,700	-700	-1.0	1500	2.2
Employment	65,600	66,200	64,100	-600	-0.9	1500	2.3
Unemployment	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.8	3.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	73,552	74,897	69,786	-1345	-1.8	3766	5.4
Total Employment	69,166	70,867	64,961	-1701	-2.4	4205	6.5
Total Unemployment	4,386	4,030	4,825	356	8.8	-439	-9.1
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.4	6.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	61,100	61,500	60,500	-400	-0.7	600	1.0
Manufacturing	13,900	14,400	14,200	-500	-3.5	-300	-2.1
Durable Goods	6,600	6,900	7,000	-300	-4.3	-400	-5.7
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,700	1,700	1,900	0	0.0	-200	-10.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,500	2,800	2,700	-300	-10.7	-200	-7.4
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,300	7,500	7,200	-200	-2.7	100	1.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,500	5,700	5,300	-200	-3.5	200	3.8
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	0.0	-100	-5.3
Nonmanufacturing	47,200	47,100	46,300	100	0.2	900	1.9
Mining	700	600	600	100	16.7	100	16.7
Contract Construction	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	0.0	100	3.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,300	2,100	2,200	200	9.5	100	4.5
Trade	14,600	14,700	14,800	-100	-0.7	-200	-1.4
Wholesale	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	0.0	-100	-3.8
Retail	12,100	12,200	12,200	-100	-0.8	-100	-0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0	100	4.3
Services	14,200	14,200	13,700	0	0.0	500	3.6
Health	4,300	4,400	4,200	-100	-2.3	100	2.4
Government	9,800	9,900	9,600	-100	-1.0	200	2.1
Federal	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,300	1,300	1,100	0	0.0	200	18.2
Local	6,600	6,700	6,600	-100	-1.5	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	220	200	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; paper and allied products; printing and publishing petroleum refining and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$592.89	$572.29	$534.66	41.9	41.5	42.4	$14.15	$13.79	$12.61
Durable Goods	447.35	443.85	464.84	38.9	38.9	41.1	11.50	11.41	11.31
Stone, Clay, & Glass	529.60	503.86	529.39	42.3	41.3	42.9	12.52	12.20	12.34
Primary & Fabricated Metals	483.84	453.38	473.19	37.8	36.8	39.4	12.80	12.32	12.01
Nondurable Goods	752.72	716.62	621.72	45.1	44.4	44.0	16.69	16.14	14.13

*Revised.
This series includes 10,000 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1989 from:			
	Sept. 1989	Aug.** 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1989 Number	Aug. 1989 Percent	Sept. 1988 Number	Sept. 1988 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,000	68,300	67,100	-300	-0.4	900	1.3
Employment	65,600	65,800	64,200	-200	-0.3	1400	2.2
Unemployment	2,400	2,500	2,900	-100	-4.0	-500	-17.2
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.6	4.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	73,249	74,244	70,441	-995	-1.3	2808	4.0
Total Employment	69,159	70,350	65,064	-1191	-1.7	4095	6.3
Total Unemployment	4,090	3,894	5,377	196	5.0	-1287	-23.9
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.2	7.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	60,200	60,000	59,900	200	0.3	300	0.5
Manufacturing	7,400	7,600	7,200	-200	-2.6	200	2.8
Durable Goods	3,300	3,400	3,100	-100	-2.9	200	6.5
Nondurable Goods	4,100	4,200	4,100	-100	-2.4	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	52,800	52,400	52,700	400	0.8	100	0.2
Mining	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	0.0	100	3.8
Contract Construction	2,100	2,000	2,100	100	5.0	0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,400	3,200	3,400	200	6.3	0	0.0
Trade	16,500	16,600	16,800	-100	-0.6	-300	-1.8
Wholesale	3,000	3,000	3,100	0	0.0	-100	-3.2
Retail	13,500	13,600	13,700	-100	-0.7	-200	-1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	16,200	16,100	15,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health Services	7,400	7,400	7,200	100	0.6	300	1.9
Government	9,100	9,000	9,000	0	0.0	200	2.8
Federal	700	700	700	100	0.0	100	1.1
State	1,800	1,600	1,700	200	12.5	100	5.9
Local	6,600	6,700	6,600	-100	-1.5	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	200	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug.* 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$557.67	$503.47	$486.81	43.5	40.8	40.5	$12.82	$12.34	$12.02
Durable Goods	437.00	462.44	470.79	41.5	41.4	41.7	10.53	11.17	11.29
Nondurable Goods	674.64	545.66	499.28	45.4	40.3	39.5	14.86	13.54	12.64

*Revised.
This series includes 5,400 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for over-time, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
Septemper 1989
(Revised August 1989 in parentheses)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	4,210	(4,050)	3,850	(3,710)	370	(340)	8.7	(8.4)
Berkeley	25,260	(25,330)	24,070	(24,210)	1,190	(1,120)	4.7	(4.4)
Boone	7,770	(7,880)	7,180	(7,250)	580	(630)	7.5	(8.0)
Braxton	5,210	(5,280)	4,890	(4,910)	320	(370)	6.1	(7.1)
Brooke	10,760	(10,770)	10,240	(10,250)	530	(520)	4.9	(4.8)
Cabell*	41,880	(41,840)	40,210	(40,050)	1,670	(1,790)	4.0	(4.3)
Calhoun	2,790	(2,760)	2,460	(2,480)	330	(280)	11.7	(10.2)
Clay	2,700	(2,720)	2,440	(2,400)	260	(330)	9.6	(12.0)
Doddridge*	2,340	(2,380)	2,250	(2,240)	100	(150)	4.1	(6.1)
Fayette	16,240	(16,140)	15,210	(15,020)	1,030	(1,120)	6.3	(6.9)
Gilmer	2,590	(2,560)	2,410	(2,390)	180	(170)	6.9	(6.8)
Grant	3,380	(3,390)	3,170	(3,180)	200	(210)	6.0	(6.2)
Greenbrier*	14,340	(14,440)	13,600	(13,780)	740	(670)	5.1	(4.6)
Hampshire	6,300	(6,410)	5,680	(5,770)	620	(640)	9.8	(9.9)
Hancock	14,290	(14,300)	13,680	(13,710)	610	(600)	4.3	(4.2)
Hardy	4,900	(5,240)	4,690	(5,060)	210	(190)	4.4	(3.5)
Harrison*	28,590	(28,570)	26,910	(26,820)	1,680	(1,750)	5.9	(6.1)
Jackson	9,180	(9,250)	8,480	(8,610)	700	(640)	7.6	(6.9)
Jefferson	18,250	(18,350)	17,860	(17,920)	390	(430)	2.1	(2.3)
Kanawha*	95,420	(95,970)	91,480	(91,930)	3,940	(4,040)	4.1	(4.2)
Lewis	6,980	(6,900)	6,580	(6,520)	410	(380)	5.8	(5.4)
Lincoln	7,280	(7,300)	6,750	(6,690)	530	(600)	7.3	(8.3)
Logan	13,070	(13,030)	11,840	(11,560)	1,240	(1,470)	9.5	(11.3)
McDowell	6,620	(6,670)	5,770	(5,700)	850	(970)	12.8	(14.5)
Marion	20,320	(20,540)	19,060	(18,480)	1,270	(2,060)	6.2	(10.0)
Marshall*	14,310	(14,380)	13,630	(13,670)	680	(710)	4.7	(4.9)
Mason	8,050	(8,300)	7,540	(7,990)	510	(610)	6.3	(7.3)
Mercer	25,960	(25,790)	24,550	(24,200)	1,420	(1,600)	5.5	(6.2)
Mineral	11,410	(11,430)	10,960	(10,930)	450	(500)	4.0	(4.4)
Mingo	9,790	(9,630)	9,050	(8,850)	740	(780)	7.5	(8.1)
Monongalia*	35,640	(35,670)	34,590	(34,540)	1,040	(1,130)	2.9	(3.2)
Monroe*	4,930	(5,020)	4,740	(4,810)	180	(220)	3.7	(4.3)
Morgan	4,750	(4,760)	4,570	(4,570)	180	(190)	3.7	(3.9)
Nicholas*	9,050	(9,220)	8,180	(8,270)	870	(950)	9.6	(10.3)
Ohio*	24,060	(24,170)	23,130	(23,190)	930	(980)	3.9	(4.0)
Pendleton	3,850	(3,910)	3,780	(3,820)	70	(90)	1.8	(2.2)
Pleasants	2,250	(2,320)	2,030	(2,070)	210	(250)	9.5	(10.8)
Pocahontas	4,140	(4,280)	3,940	(4,000)	200	(280)	4.8	(6.5)
Preston*	11,600	(11,640)	11,080	(11,060)	520	(580)	4.5	(5.0)
Putnam*	15,880	(16,090)	15,090	(15,170)	790	(920)	5.0	(5.7)
Raleigh	26,730	(26,900)	24,870	(24,990)	1,860	(1,920)	7.0	(7.1)
Randolph	10,640	(10,570)	9,950	(9,800)	700	(770)	6.5	(7.3)
Ritchie	4,560	(4,700)	4,220	(4,350)	340	(350)	7.5	(7.5)
Roane	5,260	(5,330)	4,510	(4,630)	760	(700)	14.4	(13.1)
Summers	4,280	(4,230)	4,020	(3,990)	260	(240)	6.0	(5.6)
Taylor*	5,720	(5,740)	5,280	(5,260)	440	(470)	7.6	(8.2)
Tucker	3,670	(3,660)	3,400	(3,400)	270	(260)	7.4	(7.2)
Tyler*	4,550	(4,560)	4,230	(4,280)	320	(280)	7.1	(6.1)
Upshur	7,920	(7,440)	7,450	(7,010)	470	(440)	5.9	(5.8)
Wayne*	15,180	(15,190)	14,440	(14,390)	740	(800)	4.9	(5.3)
Webster*	3,070	(3,090)	2,670	(2,700)	400	(400)	13.1	(12.8)
Wetzel*	8,760	(8,970)	8,230	(8,330)	540	(640)	6.1	(7.1)
Wirt	2,310	(2,260)	2,110	(2,090)	200	(170)	8.6	(7.6)
Wood*	40,520	(40,880)	38,560	(38,960)	1,960	(1,920)	4.8	(4.7)
Wyoming	7,050	(7,070)	6,130	(6,060)	920	(1,000)	13.1	(14.2)

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
September 1989
(Revised August 1989 in parentheses)

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	123,828 (125,444)	117,498 (119,092)	6,330 (6,352)	5.1 (5.1)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	124,040 (124,018)	117,456 (117,597)	6,584 (6,421)	5.3 (5.2)
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	706,500 (709,200)	667,700 (667,700)	38,900 (41,600)	5.5 (5.9)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	111,300 (112,100)	106,600 (107,100)	4,700 (5,000)	4.3 (4.4)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY; and Lawrence County, OH	121,000 (120,900)	116,700 (116,200)	4,300 (4,700)	3.5 (3.9)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	68,200 (68,900)	65,600 (66,200)	2,600 (2,600)	3.8 (3.8)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	68,000 (68,300)	65,600 (65,800)	2,400 (2,500)	3.5 (3.6)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	36,650 (36,690)	34,430 (34,320)	2,220 (2,370)	6.0 (6.4)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	12,110 (12,310)	10,850 (10,960)	1,270 (1,340)	10.5 (10.9)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	47,230 (47,310)	45,670 (45,600)	1,560 (1,710)	3.3 (3.6)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	13,320 (13,530)	12,450 (12,620)	860 (920)	6.5 (6.8)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	19,260 (19,470)	18,340 (18,580)	920 (880)	4.8 (4.5)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES
September 1989
(Revised August 1989 in parentheses)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	4,679	(4,462)	4,088	(3,986)	591	(476)	12.6	(10.7)
Berkeley	27,476	(27,575)	25,574	(26,036)	1,902	(1,539)	6.9	(5.6)
Boone	8,562	(8,650)	7,629	(7,794)	933	(856)	10.9	(9.9)
Braxton	5,698	(5,790)	5,197	(5,278)	501	(512)	8.8	(8.8)
Brooke	11,718	(11,733)	10,873	(11,024)	845	(709)	7.2	(6.0)
Cabell*	45,393	(45,528)	42,713	(43,063)	2,680	(2,465)	5.9	(5.4)
Calhoun	3,133	(3,052)	2,618	(2,668)	515	(384)	16.4	(12.6)
Clay	3,011	(3,026)	2,592	(2,575)	419	(451)	13.9	(14.9)
Doddridge*	2,540	(2,606)	2,386	(2,408)	154	(198)	6.1	(7.6)
Fayette	17,805	(17,692)	16,160	(16,148)	1,645	(1,544)	9.2	(8.7)
Gilmer	2,846	(2,808)	2,559	(2,569)	287	(239)	10.1	(8.5)
Grant	3,696	(3,705)	3,373	(3,417)	323	(288)	8.7	(7.8)
Greenbrier*	15,628	(15,731)	14,445	(14,814)	1,183	(917)	7.6	(5.8)
Hampshire	7,020	(7,084)	6,037	(6,213)	983	(871)	14.0	(12.3)
Hancock	15,508	(15,557)	14,536	(14,737)	972	(820)	6.3	(5.3)
Hardy	5,323	(5,688)	4,981	(5,436)	342	(252)	6.4	(4.4)
Harrison*	31,274	(31,239)	28,583	(28,841)	2,691	(2,398)	8.6	(7.7)
Jackson	10,120	(10,139)	9,014	(9,263)	1,106	(876)	10.9	(8.6)
Jefferson	19,603	(19,861)	18,976	(19,271)	627	(590)	3.2	(3.0)
Kanawha*	103,484	(104,402)	97,181	(98,863)	6,303	(5,539)	6.1	(5.3)
Lewis	7,639	(7,539)	6,985	(7,016)	654	(523)	8.6	(6.9)
Lincoln	8,011	(7,994)	7,168	(7,197)	843	(797)	10.5	(10.0)
Logan	14,561	(14,446)	12,577	(12,433)	1,984	(2,013)	13.6	(13.9)
McDowell	7,489	(7,458)	6,131	(6,129)	1,358	(1,329)	18.1	(17.8)
Marion	22,274	(22,709)	20,243	(19,872)	2,031	(2,837)	9.1	(12.5)
Marshall*	15,568	(15,684)	14,479	(14,701)	1,089	(983)	7.0	(6.3)
Mason	8,840	(9,111)	8,013	(8,271)	827	(840)	9.4	(9.2)
Mercer	28,342	(28,214)	26,073	(26,016)	2,269	(2,198)	8.0	(7.8)
Mineral	11,295	(11,381)	10,564	(10,704)	731	(677)	6.5	(5.9)
Mingo	10,793	(10,590)	9,616	(9,520)	1,177	(1,070)	10.9	(10.1)
Monongalia*	38,410	(38,682)	36,749	(37,139)	1,661	(1,543)	4.3	(4.0)
Monroe*	5,332	(5,462)	5,039	(5,167)	293	(295)	5.5	(5.4)
Morgan	5,128	(5,155)	4,857	(4,916)	271	(239)	5.3	(4.6)
Nicholas*	10,077	(10,192)	8,690	(8,893)	1,387	(1,299)	13.8	(12.7)
Ohio*	26,070	(26,303)	24,571	(24,946)	1,499	(1,357)	5.7	(5.2)
Pendleton	4,122	(4,227)	4,010	(4,106)	112	(121)	2.7	(2.9)
Pleasants	2,507	(2,567)	2,159	(2,221)	348	(346)	13.9	(13.5)
Pocahontas	4,518	(4,695)	4,192	(4,306)	326	(389)	7.2	(8.3)
Preston*	12,599	(12,693)	11,769	(11,894)	830	(799)	6.6	(6.3)
Putnam*	17,301	(17,570)	16,031	(16,308)	1,270	(1,262)	7.3	(7.2)
Raleigh	29,394	(29,501)	26,424	(26,869)	2,970	(2,632)	10.1	(8.9)
Randolph	11,673	(11,599)	10,567	(10,538)	1,106	(1,061)	9.5	(9.1)
Ritchie	5,033	(5,167)	4,488	(4,682)	545	(485)	10.8	(9.4)
Roane	5,997	(5,929)	4,787	(4,977)	1,210	(952)	20.2	(16.1)
Summers	4,675	(4,614)	4,267	(4,292)	408	(322)	8.7	(7.0)
Taylor*	6,309	(6,307)	5,609	(5,659)	700	(648)	11.1	(10.3)
Tucker	4,039	(4,019)	3,607	(3,659)	432	(360)	10.7	(9.0)
Tyler*	5,002	(4,985)	4,492	(4,610)	510	(375)	10.2	(7.5)
Upshur	8,673	(8,141)	7,920	(7,540)	753	(601)	8.7	(7.4)
Wayne*	16,530	(16,579)	15,343	(15,469)	1,187	(1,110)	7.2	(6.7)
Webster*	3,473	(3,440)	2,832	(2,898)	641	(542)	18.5	(15.8)
Wetzel*	9,583	(9,836)	8,737	(8,969)	846	(867)	9.8	(8.8)
Wirt	2,562	(2,483)	2,236	(2,244)	326	(239)	12.7	(9.6)
Wood*	44,116	(44,551)	40,960	(41,893)	3,156	(2,658)	7.2	(6.0)
Wyoming	7,986	(7,891)	6,511	(6,519)	1,475	(1,372)	18.5	(17.4)

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES
Septempber 1989
(Revised August 1989 in parentheses)

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	123,828 (125,444)	117,498 (119,092)	6,330 (6,352)	5.1 (5.1)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	124,040 (124,018)	117,456 (117,597)	6,584 (6,421)	5.3 (5.2)
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	770,439 (774,039)	708,212 (716,977)	62,227 (57,062)	8.1 (7.4)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	120,786 (121,973)	113,212 (115,171)	7,574 (6,802)	6.3 (5.6)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY; and Lawrence County, OH	129,198 (131,161)	122,042 (123,604)	7,156 (7,557)	5.5 (5.8)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	73,552 (74,897)	69,166 (70,867)	4,386 (4,030)	6.0 (5.4)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	73,249 (74,244)	69,159 (70,350)	4,090 (3,894)	5.6 (5.2)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	40,123 (40,152)	36,578 (36,908)	3,545 (3,244)	8.8 (8.1)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	13,550 (13,632)	11,522 (11,791)	2,028 (1,841)	15.0 (13.5)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	51,009 (51,374)	48,518 (49,033)	2,491 (2,341)	4.9 (4.6)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	14,584 (14,821)	13,229 (13,579)	1,355 (1,242)	9.3 (8.4)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	20,959 (21,194)	19,484 (19,981)	1,475 (1,213)	7.0 (5.7)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

September 1989

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS Active File	Received Program Year to Date 2/	UNFILLED Total	30 Days or More	FILLED Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	85,046	46,278	17,599	5,154	3,031	12,568	4.8	9.0
Professional, Technical & Managerial	7,289	4,378	345	218	131	87	21.1	20.1
Clerical & Sales	22,876	12,609	3,603	1,970	784	1,801	6.3	6.4
Services	9,990	5,416	2,232	742	484	1,431	4.5	7.3
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	450	196	59	18	7	27	7.6	10.9
Processing	4,740	2,992	394	241	222	183	12.0	12.4
Machine Trades	5,304	3,271	307	369	287	103	17.3	8.9
Benchwork	3,788	2,221	465	227	192	279	8.1	9.8
Structural Work	11,958	7,037	793	356	172	360	15.1	19.8
Miscellaneous	17,763	7,961	9,399	1,012	761	8,297	1.9	7.9
Transportation	4,040	2,443	250	104	44	138	16.2	23.5
Packaging & Materials Handling	11,769	4,331	8,999	878	696	8,027	1.3	4.9
Other 4/	1,954	1,187	150	30	21	132	13.0	39.6
Entry Total 5/	888	197	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1989 through September 30, 1989. Program Year 1990 defined as July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

September 1989

State UI Program Activity	September 1989	August 1989	September 1988	Percent Change to Sept. 1989 from: Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Initial Claims 1/	4,830	6,845	4,819	-29.4	0.2
Total Continued Weeks	49,123	64,706	48,816	-24.1	0.6
Total Benefits Paid	$5,826,383	$7,644,655	$5,784,355	-23.8	0.7
Total Weeks Compensated	41,958	54,890	42,085	-23.6	-0.3
Average Weekly Payment	$138.86	$139.27	$137.44	-0.3	1.0
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	2.0	2.5	2.0	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$145,060,343	$150,481,261	$122,209,504	-3.6	18.7

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	153 W Main Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Division of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

State of West Virginia
Division of Employment Security
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West Virginia Labor Market Trends

DECEMBER 1989

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment in West Virginia decreased 7,400 during the month to an estimated 670,500 in mid-December. Employment is 6,600 above last December due mostly to increases in trade and services.

Payroll employment declined 3,800 led by seasonal losses in construction and services. Manufacturing dropped 400 as a greeting card company completed orders for the Christmas season. Bituminous coal mining employment fell by 200. The usual seasonal decrease in construction was worsened by the extreme weather conditions in December, causing a reduction of 2,400 jobs. Transportation and public utilities decreased 300. Trade grew 500 seasonally with the largest increases occurring in apparel and miscellaneous retail. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment was unchanged. Services declined 1,000 led by decreases of 400 in hotels and 300 in amusements. State government fell by 200 as student workers were dropped from employment rolls at state colleges and universities. State government employment is 2,000 less than in December 1988, a result of actions taken to reduce employment in state government. Local government added 300 from increases in county school systems.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment increased 7,100 to an estimated 43,300 in mid-December. Unemployment almost always worsens between November and December. This year an unusually cold December--the coldest on record in some parts of the state--caused a slightly greater than normal increase in unemployment, raising the unemployment rate a full percent. The unemployment rate stands at 6.1 percent, the lowest December rate since 1979.

- o Total employment decreased by 7,400.
- o Total unemployment increased by 7,100.
- o The unemployment rate rose from 5.1 to 6.1 percent.
- o Notable industry changes between November and December 1989 were:

Stone, Clay and Glass	(- 200)	Miscellaneous Retail	(+ 300)
Other Nondurable Goods	(- 400)	Hotels	(- 400)
Bituminous Coal Mining	(- 200)	Personal Services	(+ 200)
Construction	(-2,400)	Business & Repair Services	(- 200)
Transportation & Pub. Utilities	(- 300)	Amusement, inc. Motion Pictures	(- 300)
Apparel & Accessory Stores	(+ 400)	State Government	(- 200)
Eating & Drinking Places	(- 200)	Local Government	(+ 300)

Department of Employment Security ☐ 112 California Avenue ☐ Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0112
Gaston Caperton, Governor ☐ Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Dec. 1989	Nov.** 1989	Dec.** 1988	Net Change to Dec. 1989 from: Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	713.8	714.0	709.5	-0.2	4.3
Total Employment	670.5	677.9	663.9	-7.4	6.6
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	55.3	55.3	54.8	0.0	0.5
Total Unemployment	43.3	36.2	45.6	7.1	-2.3
Unemployment Rate	6.1	5.1	6.4	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	765.7	769.3	733.5	-3.6	32.2
Total Employment	704.4	707.3	673.0	-2.9	31.4
Total Unemployment	61.3	62.0	60.4	-0.7	0.9
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.1	8.2	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	622.3	626.1	616.9	-3.8	5.4
Manufacturing	86.2	86.6	87.9	-0.4	-1.7
Durable Goods	48.1	48.1	49.2	0.0	-1.1
Lumber & Furniture	7.5	7.4	7.7	0.1	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.7	7.9	7.9	-0.2	-0.2
Primary Metals	14.7	14.8	15.0	-0.1	-0.3
Fabricated Metals	5.3	5.2	5.4	0.1	-0.1
Machinery, except Electrical	5.7	5.6	5.7	0.1	0.0
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	-0.1
Other Durable Goods 1/	4.7	4.7	4.9	0.0	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	38.1	38.5	38.7	-0.4	-0.6
Food	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	0.3
Apparel	3.5	3.6	3.4	-0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.1
Chemicals	18.3	18.2	18.2	0.1	0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	6.8	7.2	8.0	-0.4	-1.2
Mining	34.2	34.5	34.5	-0.3	-0.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	28.2	28.4	29.1	-0.2	-0.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	5.0	5.1	4.5	-0.1	0.5
Contract Construction	25.5	27.9	24.7	-2.4	0.8
Building Construction	8.0	8.5	7.3	-0.5	0.7
Heavy Construction	5.8	7.2	6.1	-1.4	-0.3
Special Trade Contractors	11.7	12.2	11.3	-0.5	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	37.3	37.6	37.2	-0.3	0.1
Transportation	16.5	16.6	16.6	-0.1	-0.1
Communication	8.6	8.7	8.2	-0.1	0.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	12.2	12.3	12.4	-0.1	-0.2

December 1989 (continued)

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to Dec. 1989 from:	
	Dec. 1989	Nov.** 1989	Dec.** 1988	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Trade	150.7	150.2	146.2	0.5	4.5
Wholesale	29.0	29.0	29.6	0.0	-0.6
Retail	121.7	121.2	116.6	0.5	5.1
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	5.1	5.2	4.8	-0.1	0.3
General Merchandise Stores	21.4	21.5	20.3	-0.1	1.1
Food Stores	23.1	23.0	22.5	0.1	0.6
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	15.3	15.3	15.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	6.0	5.6	6.0	0.4	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	4.7	4.6	4.3	0.1	0.4
Eating & Drinking Places	34.4	34.6	32.0	-0.2	2.4
Miscellaneous Retail	11.7	11.4	11.4	0.3	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.2	24.2	24.3	0.0	-0.1
Banking	10.7	10.6	10.7	0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	0.1
Services	137.9	138.9	132.8	-1.0	5.1
Hotels	7.9	8.3	7.7	-0.4	0.2
Personal Services	7.2	7.0	7.0	0.2	0.2
Business & Repair Services	19.9	20.1	18.9	-0.2	1.0
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	5.0	5.3	4.9	-0.3	0.1
Health Services	54.1	54.2	51.5	-0.1	2.6
Educational Services	5.6	5.7	5.9	-0.1	-0.3
Social Services	7.7	7.7	7.2	0.0	0.5
Government	126.3	126.2	129.3	0.1	-3.0
Federal	16.2	16.2	16.2	0.0	0.0
Hospitals	2.9	3.0	2.9	-0.1	0.0
US Postal Service	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	-0.1
All Others	8.1	8.0	8.0	0.1	0.1
State	38.8	39.0	40.8	-0.2	-2.0
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	3.3	0.0	-0.4
Education	17.9	18.2	17.7	-0.3	0.2
All Others	18.0	17.9	19.8	0.1	-1.8
Local	71.3	71.0	72.3	0.3	-1.0
Hospitals	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	0.2
Education	46.3	46.0	47.4	0.3	-1.1
All Others	19.8	19.8	19.9	0.0	-0.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.6	0.7	0.0	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods includes transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods includes tobacco, textiles, paper, petroleum refining, rubber and plastics, and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

December 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$468.71	$474.24	$451.02	41.7	41.6	41.8	$11.24	$11.40	$10.79
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	426.72	441.15	421.65	42.8	41.5	40.7	9.97	10.63	10.36
Primary Metals Industries	601.12	601.46	614.99	44.2	42.9	44.5	13.60	14.02	13.82
Fabricated Metals Products	378.92	360.1	380.25	34.7	34.1	37.5	10.92	10.56	10.14
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	465.52	456.51	450.36	40.2	39.8	40.5	11.58	11.47	11.12
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	522.09	506.75	541.65	42.9	41.3	47.1	12.17	12.27	11.50
Chemicals & Allied Products	689.98	742.11	653.23	44.4	45.5	43.9	15.54	16.31	14.88
Bituminous Coal Mining	802.26	792.23	725.84	46.4	45.4	42.2	17.29	17.45	17.20
Contract Construction	491.06	500.50	520.01	37.4	38.5	37.6	13.13	13.00	13.83

*Revised.

This series includes 65,300 manufacturing, 23,800 bituminous coal mining, and 21,400 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

I N D I C A T O R S

December indicators for West Virginia moved in an undesirable, but not unusual direction. Five of the 18 indicators improved, while 12 experienced negative movement from November. When compared to year-ago December 1988, only seven showed improvement.

Manufacturing indicators declined slightly with the exception of two categories. Average weekly hours in manufacturing experienced a slight increase from November, while average weekly earnings grew by $17.69 from a year ago. Coal indicators showed mixed results, with average weekly hours and average weekly earnings both improved in the over the month and year ago comparisons. However, coal production declined both from last month and a year ago seasonally adjusted and unadjusted figures. Commercial and industrial electric power sales increased, while new motor vehicle registrations have experienced a hard year and reflected both a monthly and yearly decline. Registrations were down over 37 percent from a year ago.

Claims data increased in all categories. This is especially true for interstate initial claims, where adjusted and unadjusted numbers grew by over 26 percent from a year ago.

Increases in unemployment rates in general were disappointing, but not unexpected for the month of December. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, was the only unemployment rate indicator to show an increase over the year.

C O U N T Y E M P H A S I S

During December 1989, total unemployment increased in 51 counties, while total employment advanced in 11 counties. There were 11 counties with unemployment rates in double digits this month, 7 more than during November 1989.

Twenty (20) counties with employment of 10,000 or more, also had unemployment rates in single digits during December 1989. There were 19 such counties in the year-ago comparison. These 20 counties accounted for 72 percent of all employment in West Virginia during December. They include: Berkeley, Brooke, Cabell, Fayette, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne and Wood.

Seven of the counties with double digit unemployment rates are located in the central part of the state, while one is located in the southern coal fields.

The counties with the highest and lowest unemployment rates were Roane and Monongalia, with rates of 15.3 and 2.9 percent respectively. Unemployment rates for counties in the eastern panhandle ranged from 4.0 to 6.2 percent.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	41.7	41.6	41.8
Seasonally Adjusted	41.5	41.5	41.6
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,720	2,751	2,775
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$468.71	$474.24	$451.02
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	46.4	45.4	42.2
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$802.26	$792.23	$725.84
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	11,211	13,623	12,476
Seasonally Adjusted	11,712	13,832	13,034
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	1,189	1,106	1,155
Seasonally Adjusted	1,203	1,189	1,169
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	4,727	4,980	7,568
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	1,251	893	990
Seasonally Adjusted	1,059	852	838
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	2,271	1,530	2,240
Seasonally Adjusted	1,822	1,601	1,797
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	2.8	1.9	2.9
Seasonally Adjusted	2.7	2.2	2.6
Total Unemployment Rate, Seasonally Adjusted	6.0	5.5	6.4

NOTE: Data for prior month and year may be revised from previously published figures.

SELECTED NATIONAL DATA

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers			
Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	126.1	125.9	120.5
1967 Base	377.6	377.0	360.9
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods			
Unadjusted, 1982 Base	115.3	114.8	110.0
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000), Week including 12th, Unadjusted	417.4	378.4	354.6
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	2.3	1.8	2.0
Seasonally Adjusted	2.2	2.1	2.0

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment essentially remained the same since November of 1989 dropping by 100. Contract construction was the industry hardest hit falling approximately 300. This may be attributed to an unusually cold December. Comparison with a year-ago December indicates an 1.8 percent rise (2,000) in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Retail trade accounted for the majority of the increase (1,300) while transportation and public utilities, and services posted sizable gains of 400 and 900, respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment increased by 700 over the month, as the MSA unemployment rate increased to 4.3 percent of the civilian labor force. Comparison with December 1988 reflects a decline in unemployment to 1,200. Consequently, the unemployment rate decreased from 5.5 percent to 4.3 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA--ASHLAND, KENTUCKY--IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased 300 during December 1989 in the Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA. Manufacturing industries experienced a slight decline of 100, specifically in stone, clay and glass. A nonmanufacturing decrease was observed in contract construction (-300) and services (-100) while small gains occurred in trade (+100) and government (+100). Comparison to year ago December shows an increase of 3,400 jobs in total nonagricultural employment. Most notable gains in nonmanufacturing were displayed in services (+1,100), trade (+1,000) and contract construction (+900). Manufacturing experienced its most significant gain in primary and fabricated metals (+300).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment in the Huntingtion-Ashland-Ironton MSA increased 1,000 during December. This change brought the unemployment rate to 4.2 percent which is equal to the figure of a year ago.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA--MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Parkersburg-Marietta MSA declined 400 in December 1989. Manufacturing experienced a decrease in stone, clay and glass (-100) while nonmanufacturing losses occurred in construction (-300) and government (-100). Finance, insurance and real estate recorded the lone gain (+100). Compared to year ago December, total nonagricultural employment increased 400. Manufacturing experienced growth in chemicals and allied products (+400) and primary and fabricated metals (+200). Declines in manufacturing appeared in stone, clay & glass (-100) as well as other durable goods (-100) and other nondurable goods (-100). Nonmanufacturing gains took place in services (+400), finance, insurance and real estate (+200), transportation and public utilities (+100) and government (+100). Losses in nonmanufacturing were noted in trade (-400), contract construction (-200) and mining (-100).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment in the Parkersburg-Marietta MSA increased 700 in December 1989. The unemployment rate of 4.4 is down from the year-ago figure of 4.5.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA--BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined by 300 since November 1989. Contract construction and local and state government each decreased employment by 100. Total employment when compared with December 1988 remained unchanged as a whole. Increases in service industries and manufacturing were offset by decreases in local government, contract construction, and transportation and public utilities.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment rose 600 over the month increasing the rate from 3.5 to 4.4. When compared to December of last year, unemployment decreased by 400 while dropping its rate from 5.0 to 4.4.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1989

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS Dec. 1989	Nov.** 1989	Dec. 1988	CHANGE TO DECEMBER 1989 FROM: Nov. 1989 Number	Nov. 1989 Percent	Dec. 1988 Number	Dec. 1988 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	112,200	112,400	110,300	-200	-0.2	1900	1.7
Employment	107,400	108,200	104,300	-800	-0.7	3100	3.0
Unemployment	4,800	4,100	6,000	700	17.1	-1200	-20.0
Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.7	5.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	119,717	119,989	113,838	-272	-0.2	5879	5.2
Total Employment	112,965	112,980	105,873	-15	0.0	7092	6.7
Total Unemployment	6,752	7,009	7,965	-257	-3.7	-1213	-15.2
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.8	7.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	110,800	110,900	108,800	-100	-0.1	2000	1.8
Manufacturing	11,000	11,100	11,000	-100	-0.9	0	0.0
Durable Goods	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	0.0	100	6.3
Nondurable Goods	9,300	9,400	9,400	-100	-1.1	-100	-1.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	0.0	-100	-1.3
Other Nondurable Goods	1,400	1,500	1,400	-100	-6.7	0	0.0
Mining	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	4,100	4,400	4,300	-300	-6.8	-200	-4.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	9,000	9,000	8,600	0	0.0	400	4.7
Trade	30,700	30,500	29,400	200	0.7	1300	4.4
Wholesale	7,200	7,300	7,200	-100	-1.4	0	0.0
Retail	23,500	23,200	22,200	300	1.3	1300	5.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,400	6,400	6,300	0	0.0	100	1.6
Services	26,900	26,900	26,000	0	0.0	900	3.5
Health	10,000	10,000	10,100	0	0.0	-100	-1.0
Government	20,800	20,700	21,300	100	0.5	-500	-2.3
Federal	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	0.0	100	5.6
State	10,300	10,100	10,800	200	2.0	-500	-4.6
Local	8,600	8,700	8,700	-100	-1.1	-100	-1.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**Revised.

1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; printing and publishing; and rubber and plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$646.36	$646.85	$636.12	44.7	43.5	46.5	$14.46	$14.87	$13.68
Nondurable Goods	687.60	678.24	659.18	45.0	43.2	46.0	15.28	15.70	14.33
Chemicals	750.26	736.27	718.89	46.6	44.3	46.5	16.10	16.62	15.46

*Revised.

This series includes 6,700 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1989

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS Dec. 1989	Nov.** 1989	Dec. 1988	CHANGE TO DEC. 1989 FROM: Nov. 1989 Number	Percent	Dec. 1988 Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	123,400	123,300	119,200	100	0.1	4200	3.5
Employment	118,200	119,000	114,100	-800	-0.7	4100	3.6
Unemployment	5,200	4,200	5,000	1000	23.8	200	4.0
Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.4	4.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	130,690	131,414	123,563	-724	-0.6	7127	5.8
Total Employment	123,476	124,050	115,965	-574	-0.5	7511	6.5
Total Unemployment	7,214	7,364	7,598	-150	-2.0	-384	-5.1
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.6	6.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	109,600	109,900	106,200	-300	-0.3	3400	3.2
Manufacturing	20,400	20,500	19,900	-100	-0.5	500	2.5
Durable Goods	12,300	12,400	12,000	-100	-0.8	300	2.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,900	2,000	1,900	-100	-5.0	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,800	7,800	7,500	0	0.0	300	4.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	8,100	8,100	7,900	0	0.0	200	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	89,200	89,400	86,300	-200	-0.2	2900	3.4
Mining	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	0.0	100	7.1
Contract Construction	4,500	4,800	3,600	-300	-6.3	900	25.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,800	7,800	7,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	28,700	28,600	27,700	100	0.3	1000	3.6
Wholesale	5,700	5,700	5,400	0	0.0	300	5.6
Retail	23,000	22,900	22,300	100	0.4	700	3.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	0.0	-100	-2.6
Services	23,800	23,900	22,700	-100	-0.4	1100	4.8
Health	10,100	10,100	9,700	0	0.0	400	4.1
Government	19,200	19,100	19,300	100	0.5	-100	-0.5
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	5,000	5,100	5,000	-100	-2.0	0	0.0
Local	11,400	11,200	11,500	200	1.8	-100	-0.9
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING

December 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$467.27	$473.22	$525.84	39.7	39.6	41.8	$11.77	$11.95	$12.58
Durable Goods	538.90	543.56	578.83	41.2	40.9	43.1	13.08	13.29	13.43
Stone, Clay & Glass	426.64	436.70	459.79	42.2	39.7	41.2	10.11	11.00	11.16
Primary & Fabricated Metals	600.47	612.31	665.47	41.1	41.4	44.1	14.61	14.79	15.09
Nondurable Goods	357.38	362.46	435.69	37.5	37.6	39.5	9.53	9.64	11.03

*Revised.

This series includes 15,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for over-time, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1989

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS Dec. 1989	Nov.** 1989	Dec. 1988	CHANGE TO DECEMBER 1989 FROM: Nov. 1989 Number	Nov. 1989 Percent	Dec. 1988 Number	Dec. 1988 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	69,400	69,400	68,500	0	0.0	900	1.3
Employment	66,400	66,900	65,400	-500	-0.7	1000	1.5
Unemployment	3,100	2,400	3,100	700	29.2	0	0.0
Unemployment Rate	4.4	3.5	4.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	73,626	71,120	71,490	2506	3.5	2136	3.0
Total Employment	69,131	66,733	66,982	2398	3.6	2149	3.2
Total Unemployment	4,495	4,387	4,508	108	2.5	-13	-0.3
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.2	6.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	62,200	62,600	61,800	-400	-0.6	400	0.6
Manufacturing	14,400	14,500	14,100	-100	-0.7	300	2.1
Durable Goods	6,900	7,000	6,900	-100	-1.4	0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,700	1,800	1,800	-100	-5.6	-100	-5.6
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,900	2,900	2,700	0	0.0	200	7.4
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	0.0	-100	-4.2
Nondurable Goods	7,500	7,500	7,200	0	0.0	300	4.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,700	5,700	5,300	0	0.0	400	7.5
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	0.0	-100	-5.3
Nonmanufacturing	47,800	48,100	47,700	-300	-0.6	100	0.2
Mining	600	600	700	0	0.0	-100	-14.3
Contract Construction	2,900	3,200	3,100	-300	-9.4	-200	-6.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	0.0	100	4.5
Trade	14,900	14,900	15,300	0	0.0	-400	-2.6
Wholesale	2,400	2,400	2,600	0	0.0	-200	-7.7
Retail	12,500	12,500	12,700	0	0.0	-200	-1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,500	2,400	2,300	100	4.2	200	8.7
Services	14,400	14,400	14,000	0	0.0	400	2.9
Health	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	0.0	200	4.8
Government	10,200	10,300	10,100	-100	-1.0	100	1.0
Federal	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	0.0	100	7.7
Local	6,900	7,000	6,900	-100	-1.4	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; paper and allied products; printing and publishing petroleum refining and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$595.98	$584.48	$544.19	43.0	41.6	43.5	$13.86	$14.05	$12.51
Durable Goods	491.21	468.08	456.74	42.2	39.5	41.0	11.64	11.85	11.14
Stone, Clay, & Glass	544.01	559.01	519.96	48.1	43.1	42.9	11.31	12.97	12.12
Primary & Fabricated Metals	506.05	478.22	466.1	38.6	36.9	39.3	13.11	12.96	11.86
Nondurable Goods	713.38	713.38	652.87	43.9	43.9	46.6	16.25	16.25	14.01

*Revised.

This series includes 10,200 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1989

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS Dec. 1989	Nov.** 1989	Dec. 1988	CHANGE TO DECEMBER 1989 FROM: Nov. 1989 Number	Percent	Dec. 1988 Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,300	68,300	68,000	0	0.0	300	0.4
Employment	65,400	65,900	64,600	-500	-0.8	800	1.2
Unemployment	3,000	2,400	3,400	600	25.0	-400	-11.8
Unemployment Rate	4.4	3.5	5.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	72,441	72,848	71,321	-407	-0.6	1120	1.6
Total Employment	68,029	68,470	66,223	-441	-0.6	1806	2.7
Total Unemployment	4,412	4,378	5,098	34	0.8	-686	-13.5
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.0	7.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	60,300	60,600	60,300	-300	-0.5	0	0.0
Manufacturing	7,300	7,300	7,200	0	0.0	100	1.4
Durable Goods	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	0.0	100	3.2
Nondurable Goods	4,100	4,100	4,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	53,000	53,300	53,100	-300	-0.6	-100	-0.2
Mining	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	0.0	-100	-3.8
Contract Construction	2,000	2,100	2,100	-100	-4.8	-100	-4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	0.0	-100	-2.9
Trade	17,100	17,100	17,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wholesale	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	14,100	14,100	14,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	16,100	16,100	15,700	0	0.0	400	2.5
Health Services	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	0.0	200	2.8
Government	9,100	9,300	9,400	-200	-2.2	-300	-3.2
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,000	2,100	2,000	-100	-4.8	0	0.0
Local	6,400	6,500	6,760	-100	-1.5	-360	-5.3
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

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AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1989	Nov.* 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$500.60	$556.82	$484.79	40.6	43.4	40.5	$12.33	$12.83	$11.97
Durable Goods	456.77	463.26	458.81	41.6	42.0	41.9	10.98	11.03	10.95
Nondurable Goods	544.50	641.89	505.01	39.6	44.7	39.3	13.75	14.36	12.85

*Revised.
This series includes 5,000 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
December 1989
(Revised November 1989 in parentheses)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	4,630	(4,700)	4,080	(4,270)	550	(420)	11.8	(9.0)
Berkeley	25,300	(25,480)	23,890	(24,160)	1,410	(1,320)	5.6	(5.2)
Boone	7,530	(7,720)	7,050	(7,270)	480	(450)	6.4	(5.8)
Braxton	5,420	(5,290)	4,940	(4,950)	480	(340)	8.8	(6.5)
Brooke	11,010	(10,870)	10,400	(10,380)	600	(490)	5.5	(4.5)
Cabell*	42,330	(42,540)	40,650	(41,120)	1,670	(1,420)	4.0	(3.3)
Calhoun	2,740	(2,670)	2,330	(2,380)	410	(280)	14.9	(10.6)
Clay	2,630	(2,830)	2,340	(2,570)	290	(260)	11.1	(9.1)
Doddridge*	2,380	(2,410)	2,220	(2,240)	150	(170)	6.4	(6.9)
Fayette	16,130	(16,020)	15,030	(15,050)	1,100	(970)	6.8	(6.0)
Gilmer	2,650	(2,740)	2,440	(2,600)	210	(140)	8.1	(5.0)
Grant	3,540	(3,570)	3,270	(3,390)	260	(180)	7.4	(5.0)
Greenbrier*	14,480	(14,510)	12,890	(13,390)	1,590	(1,120)	11.0	(7.7)
Hampshire	6,150	(6,400)	5,570	(5,820)	580	(590)	9.5	(9.2)
Hancock	14,650	(14,490)	13,910	(13,880)	750	(600)	5.1	(4.2)
Hardy	5,220	(5,280)	4,840	(5,070)	380	(210)	7.2	(4.0)
Harrison*	28,210	(28,250)	26,630	(26,860)	1,580	(1,390)	5.6	(4.9)
Jackson	8,810	(9,050)	8,130	(8,430)	680	(610)	7.7	(6.8)
Jefferson	18,420	(18,510)	17,830	(18,050)	590	(460)	3.2	(2.5)
Kanawha*	96,160	(96,350)	92,180	(92,910)	3,980	(3,430)	4.1	(3.6)
Lewis	6,900	(6,830)	6,440	(6,460)	460	(370)	6.7	(5.4)
Lincoln	7,490	(7,380)	6,840	(6,840)	650	(540)	8.6	(7.4)
Logan	13,010	(12,940)	11,890	(11,910)	1,120	(1,040)	8.6	(8.0)
McDowell	6,390	(6,330)	5,710	(5,640)	680	(700)	10.6	(11.0)
Marion	20,730	(20,530)	19,410	(19,320)	1,330	(1,210)	6.4	(5.9)
Marshall*	14,450	(14,400)	13,560	(13,730)	900	(680)	6.2	(4.7)
Mason	8,180	(8,220)	7,540	(7,630)	630	(600)	7.7	(7.3)
Mercer	26,510	(26,220)	25,020	(24,880)	1,490	(1,350)	5.6	(5.1)
Mineral	11,530	(11,450)	11,040	(10,990)	480	(460)	4.2	(4.0)
Mingo	9,650	(9,610)	9,040	(9,020)	610	(590)	6.3	(6.2)
Monongalia*	36,570	(36,760)	35,520	(35,860)	1,040	(900)	2.9	(2.4)
Monroe*	4,780	(4,850)	4,500	(4,670)	280	(170)	5.9	(3.6)
Morgan	4,680	(4,870)	4,510	(4,680)	170	(190)	3.6	(3.9)
Nicholas*	8,880	(9,370)	7,970	(8,590)	910	(780)	10.2	(8.3)
Ohio*	23,950	(24,090)	23,000	(23,290)	950	(800)	4.0	(3.3)
Pendleton	3,930	(3,830)	3,790	(3,750)	140	(90)	3.7	(2.2)
Pleasants	2,320	(2,300)	2,070	(2,110)	240	(180)	10.5	(8.0)
Pocahontas	4,980	(4,410)	4,630	(4,190)	350	(220)	7.1	(5.0)
Preston*	12,060	(12,010)	11,380	(11,490)	690	(520)	5.7	(4.3)
Putnam*	16,060	(16,040)	15,210	(15,330)	850	(710)	5.3	(4.4)
Raleigh	26,820	(26,430)	25,010	(24,930)	1,810	(1,490)	6.8	(5.7)
Randolph	10,980	(10,910)	9,960	(10,130)	1,020	(780)	9.3	(7.1)
Ritchie	4,480	(4,640)	4,030	(4,300)	450	(340)	10.1	(7.2)
Roane	5,200	(5,260)	4,400	(4,570)	800	(690)	15.3	(13.1)
Summers	4,130	(4,210)	3,770	(3,910)	350	(300)	8.6	(7.2)
Taylor*	5,760	(5,740)	5,230	(5,270)	530	(470)	9.2	(8.2)
Tucker	3,840	(3,640)	3,490	(3,390)	350	(250)	9.1	(6.8)
Tyler*	4,640	(4,580)	4,260	(4,260)	380	(310)	8.2	(6.9)
Upshur	8,390	(8,320)	7,780	(7,890)	600	(440)	7.2	(5.3)
Wayne*	15,430	(15,440)	14,600	(14,770)	830	(670)	5.4	(4.3)
Webster*	3,030	(3,090)	2,600	(2,800)	430	(290)	14.2	(9.4)
Wetzel*	9,000	(8,830)	8,290	(8,290)	710	(530)	7.9	(6.0)
Wirt	2,410	(2,380)	2,060	(2,140)	350	(240)	14.4	(10.2)
Wood*	41,260	(41,230)	38,960	(39,420)	2,290	(1,800)	5.6	(4.4)
Wyoming	7,000	(7,290)	6,310	(6,650)	690	(630)	9.9	(8.7)

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
December 1989
(Revised November 1989 in parentheses)

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	123,998 (124,664)	117,698 (118,168)	6,300 (6,495)	5.1 (5.2)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	124,546 (124,515)	117,888 (117,786)	6,658 (6,729)	5.3 (5.4)
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	713,800 (714,000)	670,500 (677,900)	43,300 (36,200)	6.1 (5.1)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	112,200 (112,400)	107,400 (108,200)	4,800 (4,100)	4.3 (3.7)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY; and Lawrence County, OH	123,400 (123,300)	118,200 (119,000)	5,200 (4,200)	4.2 (3.4)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	69,400 (69,400)	66,400 (66,900)	3,100 (2,400)	4.4 (3.5)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	68,300 (68,300)	65,400 (65,900)	3,000 (2,400)	4.4 (3.5)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	36,340 (36,390)	34,080 (34,370)	2,260 (2,020)	6.2 (5.6)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	11,910 (12,460)	10,570 (11,390)	1,340 (1,070)	11.2 (8.6)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	48,630 (48,760)	46,900 (47,350)	1,730 (1,420)	3.6 (2.9)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	13,650 (13,400)	12,550 (12,560)	1,090 (850)	8.0 (6.3)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	19,260 (19,360)	17,390 (18,070)	1,880 (1,290)	9.7 (6.7)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES
December 1989
(Revised November 1989 in parentheses)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	5,080	(5,195)	4,295	(4,461)	785	(734)	15.5	(14.1)
Berkeley	27,122	(27,470)	25,132	(25,219)	1,990	(2,251)	7.3	(8.2)
Boone	8,090	(8,366)	7,412	(7,590)	678	(776)	8.4	(9.3)
Braxton	5,862	(5,739)	5,197	(5,162)	665	(577)	11.3	(10.1)
Brooke	11,797	(11,676)	10,944	(10,839)	853	(837)	7.2	(7.2)
Cabell*	45,140	(45,360)	42,762	(42,915)	2,378	(2,445)	5.3	(5.4)
Calhoun	3,032	(3,008)	2,455	(2,520)	577	(488)	19.0	(16.2)
Clay	2,878	(3,127)	2,461	(2,679)	417	(448)	14.5	(14.3)
Doddridge*	2,554	(2,627)	2,339	(2,340)	215	(287)	8.4	(10.9)
Fayette	17,374	(17,501)	15,814	(15,829)	1,560	(1,672)	9.0	(9.6)
Gilmer	2,862	(2,973)	2,564	(2,742)	298	(231)	10.4	(7.8)
Grant	3,817	(3,853)	3,444	(3,538)	373	(315)	9.8	(8.2)
Greenbrier*	15,822	(15,901)	13,558	(13,978)	2,264	(1,923)	14.3	(12.1)
Hampshire	6,693	(7,162)	5,864	(6,137)	829	(1,025)	12.4	(14.3)
Hancock	15,690	(15,523)	14,631	(14,490)	1,059	(1,033)	6.7	(6.7)
Hardy	5,616	(5,647)	5,094	(5,293)	522	(354)	9.3	(6.3)
Harrison*	30,254	(30,418)	28,015	(28,033)	2,239	(2,385)	7.4	(7.8)
Jackson	9,515	(9,855)	8,554	(8,804)	961	(1,051)	10.1	(10.7)
Jefferson	19,599	(19,646)	18,755	(18,839)	844	(807)	4.3	(4.1)
Kanawha*	102,528	(102,791)	96,969	(96,982)	5,559	(5,809)	5.4	(5.7)
Lewis	7,438	(7,389)	6,776	(6,739)	662	(650)	8.9	(8.8)
Lincoln	8,101	(8,059)	7,197	(7,139)	904	(920)	11.2	(11.4)
Logan	14,094	(14,218)	12,508	(12,430)	1,586	(1,788)	11.3	(12.6)
McDowell	6,969	(7,116)	6,002	(5,916)	967	(1,200)	13.9	(16.9)
Marion	22,306	(22,252)	20,415	(20,171)	1,891	(2,081)	8.5	(9.4)
Marshall*	15,538	(15,500)	14,262	(14,328)	1,276	(1,172)	8.2	(7.6)
Mason	8,831	(8,966)	7,936	(7,962)	895	(1,004)	10.1	(11.2)
Mercer	28,410	(28,249)	26,315	(25,966)	2,095	(2,283)	7.4	(8.1)
Mineral	11,410	(11,535)	10,688	(10,681)	722	(854)	6.3	(7.4)
Mingo	10,371	(10,423)	9,513	(9,409)	858	(1,014)	8.3	(9.7)
Monongalia*	38,832	(38,947)	37,368	(37,430)	1,464	(1,517)	3.8	(3.9)
Monroe*	5,132	(5,176)	4,730	(4,876)	402	(300)	7.8	(5.8)
Morgan	4,980	(5,252)	4,743	(4,940)	237	(312)	4.8	(5.9)
Nicholas*	9,673	(10,303)	8,388	(8,966)	1,285	(1,337)	13.3	(13.0)
Ohio*	25,538	(25,695)	24,201	(24,314)	1,337	(1,381)	5.2	(5.4)
Pendleton	4,184	(4,089)	3,987	(3,947)	197	(142)	4.7	(3.5)
Pleasants	2,528	(2,524)	2,181	(2,204)	347	(320)	13.7	(12.7)
Pocahontas	5,375	(4,756)	4,870	(4,371)	505	(385)	9.4	(8.1)
Preston*	12,932	(12,873)	11,967	(11,987)	965	(886)	7.5	(6.9)
Putnam*	17,189	(17,198)	15,996	(15,998)	1,193	(1,200)	6.9	(7.0)
Raleigh	28,878	(28,595)	26,312	(26,026)	2,566	(2,569)	8.9	(9.0)
Randolph	11,923	(11,907)	10,475	(10,576)	1,448	(1,331)	12.1	(11.2)
Ritchie	4,883	(5,066)	4,245	(4,492)	638	(574)	13.1	(11.3)
Roane	5,752	(5,952)	4,627	(4,773)	1,125	(1,179)	19.6	(19.8)
Summers	4,468	(4,631)	3,966	(4,123)	502	(508)	11.2	(11.0)
Taylor*	6,251	(6,306)	5,498	(5,501)	753	(805)	12.0	(12.8)
Tucker	4,166	(3,985)	3,672	(3,568)	494	(417)	11.9	(10.5)
Tyler*	5,021	(4,984)	4,484	(4,450)	537	(534)	10.7	(10.7)
Upshur	9,038	(9,058)	8,189	(8,311)	849	(747)	9.4	(8.2)
Wayne*	16,542	(16,569)	15,360	(15,415)	1,182	(1,154)	7.1	(7.0)
Webster*	3,344	(3,421)	2,734	(2,922)	610	(499)	18.2	(14.6)
Wetzel*	9,720	(9,561)	8,722	(8,656)	998	(905)	10.3	(9.5)
Wirt	2,675	(2,661)	2,168	(2,231)	507	(430)	19.0	(16.2)
Wood*	44,250	(44,257)	40,990	(41,151)	3,260	(3,106)	7.4	(7.0)
Wyoming	7,615	(8,026)	6,639	(6,944)	976	(1,082)	12.8	(13.5)

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES
December 1989
(Revised November 1989 in parentheses)

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	123,998 (124,664)	117,698 (118,168)	6,300 (6,495	5.1 (5.2)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	124,546 (124,515)	117,888 (117,786)	6,658 (6,729)	5.3 (5.4)
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	765,677 (769,339)	704,384 (707,304)	61,293 (62,035)	8.0 (8.1)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	119,717 (119,989)	112,965 (112,980)	6,752 (7,009)	5.6 (5.8)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY; and Lawrence County, OH	130,690 (131,414)	123,476 (124,050)	7,214 (7,364)	5.5 (5.6)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	73,626 (71,120)	69,131 (66,733)	4,495 (4,387)	6.1 (6.2)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	72,441 (72,848)	68,029 (68,470)	4,412 (4,378)	6.1 (6.0)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	39,059 (39,351)	35,852 (35,875)	3,207 (3,476)	8.2 (8.8)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	13,017 (13,725)	11,122 (11,888)	1,895 (1,837)	14.6 (13.4)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	51,763 (51,821)	49,335 (49,417)	2,428 (2,404)	4.7 (4.6)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	14,741 (14,545)	13,206 (13,106)	1,535 (1,439)	10.4 (9.9)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	20,953 (21,077)	18,288 (18,854)	2,665 (2,223)	12.7 (10.5)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

December 1989

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS Received Program Year to Date 2/	UNFILLED Total	UNFILLED 30 Days or More	FILLED Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	109,264	46,176	24,059	3,926	3,027	17,545	4.5	11.8
Professional, Technical & Managerial	9,346	4,172	639	193	137	173	14.6	21.6
Clerical & Sales	30,852	13,142	5,630	1,260	843	3,606	5.5	10.4
Services	13,240	5,550	3,898	601	423	2,592	3.4	9.2
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	598	249	90	7	6	43	6.6	35.6
Processing	5,793	2,661	495	212	180	278	11.7	12.6
Machine Trades	6,630	2,979	709	362	340	271	11.1	8.2
Benchwork	4,639	2,078	831	284	249	515	5.6	7.3
Structural Work	15,714	7,422	1,426	216	139	768	11.0	34.4
Miscellaneous	21,613	7,835	10,451	791	710	9,299	2.1	9.9
Transportation	5,114	2,304	461	107	71	271	11.1	21.5
Packaging & Materials Handling	14,142	4,505	9,766	634	596	8,875	1.4	7.1
Other 4/	2,357	1,026	224	50	43	153	10.5	20.5
Entry Total 5/	839	88	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1989 through December 31, 1989. Program Year 1990 defined as July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

December 1989

State UI Program Activity	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	Percent Change to Dec. 1989 from: Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Initial Claims 1/	9,538	6,733	9,855	41.7	-3.2
Total Continued Weeks	66,557	53,800	66,709	23.7	-0.2
Total Benefits Paid	$7,670,293	$6,212,030	$7,223,999	23.5	6.2
Total Weeks Compensated	55,089	44,380	54,198	24.1	1.6
Average Weekly Payment	$139.23	$139.97	$133.29	-0.5	4.5
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	2.8	1.9	2.9	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$140,989,561	$148,609,860	$159,529,379	-5.1	-11.6

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	153 W Main Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Division of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

State of West Virginia
Division of Employment Security
Charleston WV 25305-0112

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West Virginia Labor Market Trends

MARCH 1990

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment in West Virginia increased 5,300 during the month to an estimated 666,800 in mid-March. A normal seasonal increase in employment always occurs in March, nevertheless total employment is notably ahead of March 1989 by 13,500.

Widespread gains in both goods producing and service producing industries helped push nonagricultural payroll employment up 6,000 over the month to 617,100. In the goods producing sector, construction grew 800 in response to seasonal factors, mining added 500 coal miners in part because a labor-management dispute ended, and manufacturing increased a slight 100. Most service producing industries also expanded. Government experienced the sharpest increase, as over 800 temporary census enumerators were hired by the federal government to help conduct the 1990 census while student workers boosted state government by 1,400. Seasonal advances occurred in hotels (+500) and amusements (+300) within services, and in restaurants (+600) and building materials (+100) within retail trade. Trade gained only 200 jobs overall, however, as growth areas were offset by losses in general merchandise stores (-300) and wholesale trade (-100). The need for temporary workers helped business services move up by 500, while transportation and public utilities added 400 employees, and finance, insurance and real estate edged down by 100.

Compared with March of last year, mining is up by 500, construction is ahead by 400 workers, and manufacturing has added 300 employees. Nonagricultural payroll employment is now 10,800 ahead of March 1989, with large gains in services supplemented by smaller but significant improvements in a broad range of industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The number of unemployed state residents declined 4,500 to an estimated 46,100 in mid-March. The unemployment rate decreased from 7.1 to 6.5 percent.

- o Total employment increased by 5,300.
- o Total unemployment decreased by 4,500.
- o The unemployment rate dropped from 7.1 to 6.5 percent.
- o Notable industry changes between February and March 1990 were:

Mining	(+ 500)	Business Services	(+ 500)
Construction	(+ 800)	Amusements, inc. Motion Pictures	(+ 300)
Transportation & Public Util.	(+ 400)	Health Services	(+ 200)
General Merchandise Stores	(- 300)	Federal Government	(+ 700)
Eating & Drinking Places	(+ 600)	State Government	(+1,400)
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	(+ 500)	Local Government	(+ 300)

Division of Employment Security ☐ 112 California Avenue ☐ Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0112
Gaston Caperton, Governor ☐ Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner ☐

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)
March 1990

	Prelim. Mar.'90	Revised Feb.'90	Revised Mar.'89	Change From: Feb. 1990	Change From: Mar. 1989
WV SERIES LABOR FORCE DATA (As calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)*					
Civilian Labor Force	712.9	712.2	704.0	0.7	8.9
Total Employment	666.8	661.5	653.3	5.3	13.5
Total Unemployment	46.1	50.6	50.7	-4.5	-4.6
Unemployment Rate	6.5	7.1	7.2	xx	xx
BLS SERIES LABOR FORCE DATA (Using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)*					
Civilian Labor Force	755.2	753.8	755.3	1.4	-0.1
Total Employment	698.0	690.5	689.2	7.5	8.8
Total Unemployment	57.3	63.3	66.1	-6.0	-8.8
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.4	8.8	xx	xx
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	617.1	611.1	606.3	6.0	10.8
GOODS PRODUCING	143.9	142.5	142.7	1.4	1.2
Mining	35.5	35.0	35.0	0.5	0.5
Coal Mining	30.2	29.7	29.8	0.5	0.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Other Mining 1/	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1
Construction	21.1	20.3	20.7	0.8	0.4
General Building Contractors	5.7	5.8	6.0	-0.1	-0.3
Heavy Construction	4.8	3.8	4.6	1.0	0.2
Special Trade Contractors	10.6	10.7	10.1	-0.1	0.5
Manufacturing	87.3	87.2	87.0	0.1	0.3
Durable Goods	49.6	49.7	49.5	-0.1	0.1
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.3	8.2	7.9	0.1	0.4
Primary Metals Industries	14.9	14.9	14.9	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.4	5.5	5.5	-0.1	-0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.7	5.8	5.9	-0.1	-0.2
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-0.1
Other Durable Goods 2/	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	37.7	37.5	37.5	0.2	0.2
Food & Kindred Products	4.4	4.3	3.9	0.1	0.5
Textile Mill Products	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	3.8	3.8	4.1	0.0	-0.3
Paper & Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	0.3
Chemical & Allied Products	18.0	18.0	17.7	0.0	0.3
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	4.5	4.4	4.8	0.1	-0.3

March 1990 (continued)

	Prelim. Mar.'90	Revised Feb.'90	Revised Mar.'89	Change From: Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
SERVICE PRODUCING	473.2	468.6	463.6	4.6	9.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	36.4	36.0	36.3	0.4	0.1
Railroad Transportation	3.8	3.8	4.1	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	8.8	8.6	8.7	0.2	0.1
Other Transportation	3.5	3.4	3.2	0.1	0.3
Communications	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	-0.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	12.3	12.2	12.2	0.1	0.1
Trade	142.3	142.1	141.9	0.2	0.4
Wholesale Trade	29.9	30.0	30.1	-0.1	-0.2
Retail Trade	112.4	112.1	111.8	0.3	0.6
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	4.9	4.8	4.9	0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	16.5	16.8	16.7	-0.3	-0.2
Food Stores	22.6	22.7	22.0	-0.1	0.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.2	14.2	14.9	0.0	-0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Home Furniture & Equipment Stores	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	33.5	32.9	32.9	0.6	0.6
Miscellaneous Retail	10.9	10.9	10.7	0.0	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.2	24.3	23.8	-0.1	0.4
Finance	13.6	13.6	13.8	0.0	-0.2
Insurance	6.5	6.6	6.2	-0.1	0.3
Real Estate	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	0.3
Services	141.3	139.6	135.2	1.7	6.1
Agricultural Services	2.1	2.0	1.8	0.1	0.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	8.3	7.8	8.2	0.5	0.1
Personal Services	6.2	6.3	6.6	-0.1	-0.4
Business Services	13.6	13.1	12.4	0.5	1.2
Automotive & Miscellaneous Repair Services	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	0.3
Amusements, incl. Motion Pictures	5.8	5.5	5.0	0.3	0.8
Health Services	53.8	53.6	52.0	0.2	1.8
Nursing & Personal Care Homes	9.8	9.8	9.4	0.0	0.4
Hospitals	27.4	27.3	26.7	0.1	0.7
Other Health Services	16.6	16.5	15.9	0.1	0.7
Legal Services	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	0.2
Educational Services	5.5	5.4	5.5	0.1	0.0
Social Services	8.8	8.7	7.8	0.1	1.0
Membership Organizations	19.5	19.5	19.5	0.0	0.0
Engineering & Management Services	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	0.4
Other Services	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.4

	Prelim. Mar.'90	Revised Feb.'90	Revised Mar.'89	Change From: Feb. 1990	Change From: Mar. 1989
Government	129.0	126.6	126.4	2.4	2.6
Federal	16.7	16.0	16.2	0.7	0.5
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.1
U S Postal Service	5.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1	-0.2
Other Federal	8.8	8.0	8.2	0.8	0.6
State	40.9	39.5	39.2	1.4	1.7
Hospitals	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	-0.2
Education	18.5	17.1	17.1	1.4	1.4
Other State	19.4	19.4	18.9	0.0	0.5
Local	71.4	71.1	71.0	0.3	0.4
Hospitals	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	0.2
Education	47.1	47.1	47.0	0.0	0.1
Other Local	19.5	19.2	19.4	0.3	0.1
Total Private Sector	488.1	484.5	479.9	3.6	8.2
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.5	0.7	0.1	xx	xx

*The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate. BLS Series Labor Force Data (Current Population Survey adjusted to BLS procedures) are approved by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and are used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs.

Note: Monthly estimates are preliminary and subject to revision. Benchmark March 1989.

1/ Includes quarrying & magnetite processing.

2/ Includes instruments & miscellaneous manufacturing.

3/ Includes tobacco, petroleum, rubber, plastics and leather products

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

March 1990

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	March 1990	Feb. 1990	March 1989	March 1990	Feb. 1990	March 1989	March 1990	Feb. 1990	March 1989
Total Manufacturing	$456.44	$457.33	$444.29	40.5	40.4	40.5	$11.27	$11.32	$10.97
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	428.22	433.48	424.26	39.0	40.1	40.1	10.98	10.81	10.58
Primary Metals Industries	603.48	606.42	575.71	42.8	43.1	41.9	14.10	14.07	13.74
Fabricated Metals Products	400.88	394.21	374.99	37.5	36.4	36.8	10.69	10.83	10.19
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	465.75	486.80	499.05	40.5	41.5	42.4	11.50	11.73	11.77
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	499.98	511.46	431.56	41.7	42.2	38.3	11.99	12.12	11.32
Chemicals & Allied Products	674.87	660.91	662.45	43.4	43.0	44.7	15.55	15.37	14.82
Coal Mining	817.20	827.64	716.56	45.0	45.6	41.3	18.16	18.15	17.35
Construction	501.56	475.99	519.92	39.0	37.1	38.8	12.86	12.83	13.40

*Revised.

This series includes 66,300 manufacturing, 23,300 bituminous coal mining, and 17,400 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

I N D I C A T O R S

Economic indicators for the month of March portrayed a mixed picture of the economic conditions of West Virginia. For over-the-month changes, 11 of the 18 indicators improved. Compared to March of 1989, only seven reflected improvement while two remained unchanged.

Manufacturing indicators showed little or no movement for both over-the-month and same-month-last-year comparisons. Average weekly hours and earnings in bituminous coal mining dropped since last month's level, but experienced growth since March 1989. Coal production lowered in all categories except for the unadjusted over-the-month change. Warm weather was a contributor in the decline of commercial and industrial electric sales' levels. Although new motor vehicle registrations were down by 17.6 percent from the same month last year, an 18.3 percent increase was experienced from February 1990.

Interstate initial claims, unadjusted, decreased slightly from last month, although the February seasonally adjusted and same-month-last-year numbers increased. Average weekly initial claims, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, fared well as their levels decreased from last month and also March 1989.

The insured unemployment rate dropped from last month while remaining higher than the same month last year. Total unemployment figures were lower than those of both last month and the same month last year.

C O U N T Y E M P H A S I S

From February 1990 to March 1990, unemployment increased in six counties while employment advanced in 48 counties. During March of 1990 there were 13 counties with unemployment rates in double digits, four less than in February 1990 and three less than in March 1989.

In March 1990 there were 19 counties that had employment of 10,000 or more and that also had unemployment rates in single digits, the same as in February 1990. There were 19 such counties in March 1989. During March 1990 these 19 counties accounted for 70 percent of employment in West Virginia. These counties are: Berkeley, Cabell, Fayette, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne and Wood. Seven of the counties with double digit unemployment rates are located in the central part of the state. Of the remaining six counties, three are located in the southern coal fields and one each in the north, north-east and east.

The counties with the highest and lowest rates of unemployment were Roane and Monongalia with rates of 16.8 and 2.7 percent respectively. Unemployment rates for counties in the eastern panhandle ranged from 4.1 to 5.4 percent. The rates for counties in the northern panhandle ranged from 4.0 to 5.9 percent.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	March 1990	Feb. 1990	March 1989
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	40.5	40.4	40.5
Seasonally Adjusted	40.6	39.7	40.6
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,693	2,685	2,691
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$456.44	$457.33	$444.29
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	45.0	45.6	41.3
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$817.20	$827.64	$716.56
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	13,523	12,170	14,981
Seasonally Adjusted	13,118	13,270	14,532
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	1,137	1,162	1,295
Seasonally Adjusted	1,057	1,080	1,204
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	6,732	5,689	8,174
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	861	867	786
Seasonally Adjusted	943	806	861
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	1,222	1,712	1,285
Seasonally Adjusted	1,366	1,502	1,436
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	3.5	4.0	3.3
Seasonally Adjusted	2.6	2.8	2.5
Total Unemployment Rate, Seasonally Adjusted	5.6	5.9	6.2

NOTE: Data for prior month and year may be revised from previously published figures.

SELECTED NATIONAL DATA

	March 1990	Feb. 1990	March 1989
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers			
Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	128.7	128.0	122.3
1967 Base	385.5	383.3	366.2
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods			
Unadjusted, 1982 Base	117.0	117.4	112.1
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000), Week including 12th, Unadjusted	325.5	363.5	294.4
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	2.8	2.8	2.5
Seasonally Adjusted	2.3	2.3	2.1

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment remained virtually the same from February 1990 to March 1990 with a slight increase of 200. Only the transportation and public utilities group recorded a decline, while construction and state and local governments recorded slight gains. Comparison with March 1989 reveals a growth of 2.7 percent (2,900) in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, with services accounting for much of the increase (1,300). Over the year gains were also recorded in construction, nondurable goods, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and government.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment declined a sizeable 600 over the month as MSA unemployment rate dipped to 5.0 percent of the civilian labor force. The year ago comparison reveals an even larger reduction with 1,300 fewer unemployed job seekers during March 1989. Consequently, the jobless rate declined from 6.2 percent to the current 5.0 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA--ASHLAND, KENTUCKY--IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA increased by 500 during March 1990. The goods producing sector increased by 200, fueled primarily by manufacturing. In the manufacturing category, all industries held steady with the exception of nondurable goods (+200). The service producing sector increased 300 over the month as a result of modest gains in transportation and public utilities, services, and local government employment. The only decline was in retail trade (-100).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment in the Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA decreased a significant 1,300 during March 1990. The unemployment rate of 4.3 percent is down from the year-ago figure of 4.7 percent.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA--MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Parkersburg-Marietta MSA increased 100 during March 1990. Goods producing employment experienced a slight decline (-100), while service producing employment showed a slight increase (+200). Gains were recorded in health services (+100) and state government (+100). Comparison with March 1989 reveals an increase of 1,900 in total nonagricultural employment. Net gains were posed in both the goods producing (+500) and service producing (+1,400) sectors. The most significant growth occurred in contract construction (+600), retail trade (+600), and services (+600). Goods producing losses were observed in other durable goods (-200), and chemicals and allied products (-100), while losses in the service producing sector took place in state government (-100).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment in the Parkersburg-Marietta MSA declined 400 during March 1990. The unemployment rate of 4.3 percent reflected a decline from the 5.2 percent experienced during March 1989.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA--BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment advanced by 500 during March 1990. Government employment increased by 400, while transportation and public utility employment grew by 100. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew by 2,100 from March 1989. The trade and health services industries experienced the greatest over-the-year growth. Nondurable goods, wholesale trade and federal government employment were the only industry employment categories remaining unchanged.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment declined by 600 during March 1990 registering an unemployment rate of 4.0 percent. Compared to March 1989, unemployment declined by 600. The unemployment rate declined from 5.0 percent to the current level of 4.0 percent.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1990

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS March 1990	Feb.** 1990	March 1989	CHANGE TO MARCH 1990 FROM: Feb. 1990 Number	Percent	March 1989 Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	110,000	110,500	109,000	-500	-0.5	1000	0.9
Employment	104,600	104,500	102,300	100	0.1	2300	2.2
Unemployment	5,400	6,000	6,700	-600	-10.0	-1300	-19.4
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.4	6.2	XX	XX	XX	XX
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	116,200	116,600	116,700	-400	-0.3	-500	-0.4
Total Employment	109,400	109,100	107,900	300	0.3	1500	1.4
Total Unemployment	6,800	7,500	8,800	-700	-9.3	-2000	-22.7
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.4	7.5	XX	XX	XX	XX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	109,400	109,200	106,500	200	0.2	2900	2.7
GOODS PRODUCING	16,700	16,600	16,200	100	0.6	500	3.1
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	3,900	3,800	3,800	100	2.6	100	2.6
Manufacturing	10,800	10,800	10,400	0	0.0	400	3.8
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	9,300	9,300	8,900	0	0.0	400	4.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	7,900	7,900	7,700	0	0.0	200	2.6
Other Nondurable Goods	1,400	1,400	1,200	0	0.0	200	16.7
SERVICE PRODUCING	92,700	92,600	90,300	100	0.1	2400	2.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	9,000	9,100	8,800	-100	-1.1	200	2.3
Trade	28,600	28,600	28,000	0	0.0	600	2.1
Wholesale	7,200	7,200	7,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	21,400	21,400	20,800	0	0.0	600	2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,300	6,300	6,100	0	0.0	200	3.3
Services	28,200	28,200	26,900	0	0.0	1300	4.8
Health	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	0.0	100	1.0
Government	20,600	20,400	20,500	200	1.0	100	0.5
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	-100	-5.6
State	10,200	10,100	10,100	100	1.0	100	1.0
Local	8,700	8,600	8,600	100	1.2	100	1.2
Labor-Management Dispute Status	100	0	0	XX	XX	XX	XX

* The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; printing and publishing; and rubber and plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1989 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force/employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1990

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1990	Feb.* 1990	Mar. 1989	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1990	Feb.* 1990	Mar. 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1990	Feb.* 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Manufacturing	$578.35	$580.82	$579.41	41.0	41.5	42.2	$13.45	$13.49	$13.73
Nondurable Goods	608.14	620.21	613.87	43.1	43.8	42.6	14.11	14.16	14.41
Chemicals	689.72	691.46	680.89	44.1	44.9	43.9	15.64	15.40	15.51

*Revised.
This series includes 6,400 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1990

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS March 1990	Feb.** 1990	March 1989	CHANGE TO MARCH 1990 FROM: Feb. 1990 Number	Feb. 1990 Percent	March 1989 Number	March 1989 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	123,200	124,200	122,600	-1000	-0.8	600	0.5
Employment	117,800	117,600	116,800	200	0.2	1000	0.9
Unemployment	5,300	6,600	5,800	-1300	-19.7	-500	-8.6
Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.4	4.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	130,300	132,300	130,800	-2000	-1.5	-500	-0.4
Total Employment	121,600	121,000	121,100	600	0.5	500	0.4
Total Unemployment	8,700	11,400	9,700	-2700	-23.7	-1000	-10.3
Unemployment Rate	6.6	8.6	7.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	109,600	109,100	108,700	500	0.5	900	0.8
GOODS PRODUCING	27,300	27,100	26,400	200	0.7	900	3.4
Mining	1,500	1,400	1,300	0	0.0	100	7.7
Construction	5,400	5,400	4,800	0	0.0	600	12.5
Manufacturing	20,500	20,300	20,300	200	1.0	200	1.0
Durable Goods	12,200	12,200	12,000	0	0.0	200	1.7
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	0.0	100	6.3
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,700	7,700	7,500	0	0.0	200	2.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	0.0	-100	-3.4
Nondurable Goods	8,300	8,100	8,300	200	2.5	0	0.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1,500	1,400	1,800	100	7.1	-300	-16.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	4,500	4,500	4,300	0	0.0	200	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	2,300	2,200	2,200	100	4.5	100	4.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	82,300	82,000	82,300	300	0.4	0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,100	7,000	8,100	100	1.4	-1000	-12.3
Trade	27,500	27,600	26,700	-100	-0.4	600	2.2
Wholesale	5,400	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	22,100	22,200	21,300	-100	-0.5	600	2.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	24,700	24,500	23,900	200	0.8	800	3.3
Health	10,100	10,100	9,700	0	0.0	400	4.1
Government	19,600	19,500	19,800	100	0.5	-400	-2.0
Federal	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	0.0	100	3.6
State	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local	11,500	11,400	12,000	100	0.9	-500	-4.2
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analysing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1989 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING

March 1990

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings March 1990	Feb.* 1990	March 1989	Average Weekly Hours March 1990	Feb.* 1990	March 1989	Average Hourly Earnings March 1990	Feb.* 1990	March 1989
Total Manufacturing	$547.52	$543.43	$533.34	41.7	41.2	41.7	$13.13	$13.19	$12.79
Durable Goods	564.81	564.56	561.08	41.9	42.1	41.5	13.48	13.41	13.52
Stone, Clay & Glass	475.89	503.88	451.76	39.2	41.2	40.3	12.14	12.23	11.21
Primary & Fabricated Metals	634.25	617.95	647.95	43.0	42.5	42.6	14.75	14.54	15.21
Nondurable Goods	520.81	513.60	490.98	41.4	40.0	42.0	12.58	12.84	11.69

*Revised.

This series includes 15,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1990

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS March 1990	Feb.** 1990	March 1989	CHANGE TO MARCH 1990 FROM: Feb. 1990 Number	Percent	March 1989 Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,200	68,400	66,600	-200	-0.3	1600	2.4
Employment	65,300	65,100	63,100	200	0.3	2200	3.5
Unemployment	3,000	3,400	3,500	-400	-11.8	-500	-14.3
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.9	5.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	72,300	72,700	71,500	-400	-0.6	800	1.1
Total Employment	67,700	67,500	66,200	200	0.3	1500	2.3
Total Unemployment	4,600	5,200	5,400	-600	-11.5	-800	-14.8
Unemployment Rate	6.3	7.2	7.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	61,400	61,300	59,500	100	0.2	1900	3.2
GOODS PRODUCING	17,800	17,900	17,300	-100	-0.6	500	2.9
Mining	500	500	520	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	3,200	3,200	2,600	0	0.0	600	23.1
Manufacturing	14,100	14,200	14,200	-100	-0.7	-100	-0.7
Durable Goods	7,100	7,100	7,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lumber, Wood, Furniture	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	0.0	100	5.9
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	0.0	100	3.6
Other Durable Goods 1/	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	0.0	-200	-12.5
Nondurable Goods	7,000	7,100	7,100	-100	-1.4	-100	-1.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,200	5,300	5,300	-100	-1.9	-100	-1.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	43,600	43,400	42,200	200	0.5	1400	3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	0.0	100	4.2
Trade	15,200	15,200	14,500	0	0.0	700	4.8
Wholesale	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	0.0	100	3.6
Retail	12,300	12,300	11,700	0	0.0	600	5.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0	100	4.8
Services	14,200	14,100	13,600	100	0.7	600	4.4
Health	4,500	4,400	4,300	100	2.3	200	4.7
Government	9,500	9,400	9,600	100	1.1	-100	-1.0
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,100	1,000	1,200	100	10.0	-100	-8.3
Local	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; paper and allied products; printing and publishing petroleum refining and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1989 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1990

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings March 1990	Feb.* 1990	March 1989	Average Weekly Hours March 1990	Feb.* 1990	March 1989	Average Hourly Earnings March 1990	Feb.* 1990	March 1989
Total Manufacturing	$527.14	$526.54	$542.22	40.8	41.2	42.0	$12.92	$12.78	$12.91
Durable Goods	446.99	451.04	465.00	38.5	39.6	40.4	11.61	11.39	11.51
Stone, Clay, & Glass	537.91	534.70	563.87	44.2	44.3	45.4	12.17	12.07	12.42
Primary & Fabricated Metals	453.24	457.42	462.34	36.0	36.8	38.4	12.59	12.43	12.04
Nondurable Goods	630.28	619.78	637.43	43.8	43.1	43.9	14.39	14.38	14.52

*Revised.

This series includes 10,000 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1990

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS March 1990	Feb.** 1990	March 1989	CHANGE TO MARCH 1990 FROM: Feb. 1990 Number	Percent	March 1989 Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Division of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,900	67,900	66,700	0	0.0	1200	1.8
Employment	65,100	64,700	63,300	400	0.6	1800	2.8
Unemployment	2,700	3,300	3,300	-600	-18.2	-600	-18.2
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.8	5.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Civilian Labor Force	72,000	72,200	71,600	-200	-0.3	400	0.6
Total Employment	67,300	67,100	66,300	400	0.6	1200	1.8
Total Unemployment	4,500	5,100	5,200	-600	-11.8	-700	-13.5
Unemployment Rate	6.2	7.1	7.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	60,600	60,100	58,500	500	0.8	2100	3.6
GOODS PRODUCING	11,400	11,400	11,100	0	0.0	300	2.7
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	0.0	100	4.5
Contract Construction	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	0.0	100	5.6
Manufacturing	7,200	7,200	7,100	0	0.0	100	1.4
Durable Goods	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	0.0	100	3.4
Nondurable Goods	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	49200	48700	47400	500	1.0	1800	3.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,400	3,300	3,300	100	3.0	100	3.0
Trade	16,800	16,800	15,900	0	0.0	900	5.7
Wholesale	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	14,000	14,000	13,100	0	0.0	900	6.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,000	3,000	2,800	0	0.0	200	7.1
Services	16,600	16,600	16,100	0	0.0	500	3.1
Health Services	7,800	7,800	7,400	0	0.0	400	5.4
Government	9,400	9,000	9,300	400	4.4	100	1.1
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,000	1,700	1,900	300	17.6	100	5.3
Local	6,700	6,600	6,700	100	1.5	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.

All data have been revised to March 1989 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1990

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings March 1990	Feb.* 1990	March 1989	Average Weekly Hours March 1990	Feb.* 1990	March 1989	Average Hourly Earnings March 1990	Feb.* 1990	March 1989
Total Manufacturing	$561.70	$544.89	$556.43	41.7	41.0	41.9	$13.47	$13.29	$13.28
Durable Goods	511.34	520.75	485.34	42.4	42.2	41.2	12.06	12.34	11.78
Nondurable Goods	605.16	567.60	614.98	41.0	40.0	42.5	14.76	14.19	14.47

*Revised.
This series includes 4,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
WV SERIES LABOR FORCE DATA (AS CALCULATED BY WV DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY)*
March 1990
(Revised February 1990 in parentheses)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	4,970	(4,810)	4,450	(4,210)	520	(600)	10.5	(12.5)
Berkeley	26,570	(26,300)	25,120	(24,630)	1,440	(1,670)	5.4	(6.3)
Boone	8,020	(8,040)	7,390	(7,370)	630	(670)	7.9	(8.4)
Braxton	5,550	(5,500)	4,980	(4,960)	570	(540)	10.3	(9.9)
Brooke	10,320	(10,180)	9,750	(9,620)	570	(550)	5.5	(5.4)
Cabell**	41,770	(42,040)	39,970	(39,890)	1,810	(2,150)	4.3	(5.1)
Calhoun	2,920	(2,910)	2,490	(2,400)	430	(510)	14.6	(17.5)
Clay	2,740	(2,780)	2,360	(2,350)	380	(430)	13.9	(15.6)
Doddridge**	2,290	(2,300)	2,160	(2,130)	130	(170)	5.7	(7.3)
Fayette	16,570	(16,530)	15,250	(15,150)	1,320	(1,380)	8.0	(8.4)
Gilmer	2,790	(2,630)	2,570	(2,400)	220	(240)	7.9	(8.9)
Grant	4,030	(4,120)	3,740	(3,750)	300	(370)	7.3	(9.0)
Greenbrier**	14,730	(14,660)	13,240	(13,080)	1,490	(1,580)	10.1	(10.8)
Hampshire	6,440	(6,390)	5,880	(5,760)	560	(630)	8.7	(9.8)
Hancock	13,700	(13,660)	13,070	(12,890)	630	(770)	4.6	(5.6)
Hardy	5,520	(5,480)	5,250	(5,180)	270	(310)	4.9	(5.6)
Harrison**	28,230	(28,110)	26,430	(26,110)	1,800	(2,000)	6.4	(7.1)
Jackson	8,860	(8,810)	8,020	(7,910)	830	(900)	9.4	(10.2)
Jefferson	19,010	(18,620)	18,230	(17,930)	780	(690)	4.1	(3.7)
Kanawha**	94,010	(94,310)	89,540	(89,529)	4,470	(4,790)	4.8	(5.1)
Lewis	6,830	(6,890)	6,250	(6,250)	580	(640)	8.5	(9.3)
Lincoln	7,330	(7,230)	6,560	(6,410)	770	(820)	10.5	(11.3)
Logan	12,950	(12,960)	11,820	(11,780)	1,140	(1,180)	8.8	(9.1)
McDowell	6,420	(6,350)	5,670	(5,620)	750	(730)	11.7	(11.5)
Marion	20,960	(21,130)	19,520	(19,640)	1,440	(1,490)	6.9	(7.1)
Marshall**	14,330	(14,300)	13,480	(13,390)	840	(1,110)	5.9	(7.6)
Mason	8,100	(8,230)	7,460	(7,500)	630	(740)	7.8	(8.9)
Mercer	26,150	(26,120)	24,410	(24,260)	1,730	(1,860)	6.6	(7.1)
Mineral	10,430	(10,460)	10,020	(10,000)	410	(450)	4.0	(4.3)
Mingo	10,220	(10,110)	9,460	(9,360)	780	(750)	7.7	(7.4)
Monongalia**	36,910	(36,570)	35,900	(35,450)	1,010	(1,210)	2.7	(3.3)
Monroe**	5,000	(4,970)	4,660	(4,610)	330	(360)	6.7	(7.2)
Morgan	4,850	(4,700)	4,640	(4,480)	210	(230)	4.3	(4.8)
Nicholas**	8,670	(8,650)	7,730	(7,660)	940	(990)	10.8	(11.4)
Ohio**	23,800	(23,730)	22,850	(22,680)	950	(1,050)	4.0	(4.4)
Pendleton	4,040	(4,010)	3,920	(3,870)	110	(140)	2.8	(3.5)
Pleasants	2,280	(2,310)	2,060	(2,060)	220	(250)	9.6	(10.9)
Pocahontas	5,120	(5,150)	4,750	(4,880)	370	(270)	7.2	(5.1)
Preston**	11,930	(11,880)	11,180	(11,010)	740	(870)	6.2	(7.3)
Putnam**	15,990	(16,240)	15,020	(15,020)	970	(1,210)	6.1	(7.5)
Raleigh	26,230	(26,380)	24,320	(24,290)	1,910	(2,090)	7.3	(7.9)
Randolph	11,570	(11,250)	10,330	(10,010)	1,240	(1,240)	10.7	(11.0)
Ritchie	5,060	(5,200)	4,610	(4,600)	450	(600)	8.9	(11.5)
Roane	4,990	(5,000)	4,150	(4,090)	840	(910)	16.8	(18.3)
Summers	4,170	(4,150)	3,760	(3,710)	420	(440)	9.9	(10.6)
Taylor**	5,620	(5,620)	5,180	(5,120)	440	(510)	7.8	(9.0)
Tucker	3,960	(4,040)	3,710	(3,700)	260	(340)	6.4	(8.5)
Tyler**	4,480	(4,510)	4,160	(4,130)	320	(370)	7.0	(8.2)
Upshur	8,570	(8,380)	7,730	(7,440)	840	(940)	9.8	(11.2)
Wayne**	15,380	(15,440)	14,340	(14,310)	1,040	(1,130)	6.8	(7.3)
Webster**	2,980	(2,970)	2,540	(2,510)	440	(460)	14.8	(15.5)
Wetzel**	8,780	(8,860)	8,140	(8,080)	630	(780)	7.2	(8.8)
Wirt	2,660	(2,700)	2,310	(2,280)	360	(420)	13.4	(15.5)
Wood**	40,160	(40,290)	38,030	(37,920)	2,120	(2,360)	5.3	(5.9)
Wyoming	7,000	(7,040)	6,280	(6,250)	720	(790)	10.3	(11.2)

All data have been revised to March 1989 benchmark

*The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AR[illegible]
WV SERIES LABOR FORCE DATA (AS CALCULATED BY WV DIVISION OF EMPLOYM[illegible]CURITY)*
March 1990
(Revised February 1990 in parentheses)

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	123,789 (123,442)	117,093 (116,308)	6,697 (7,134)	5.4 (5.8)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	124,829 (124,630)	118,334 (118,035)	6,495 (6,594)	5.2 (5.3)
THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	712,900 (712,200)	666,800 (661,500)	46,100 (50,600)	6.5 (7.1)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	110,000 (110,500)	104,600 (104,500)	5,400 (6,000)	5.0 (5.4)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY; and Lawrence County, OH	123,200 (124,200)	117,800 (117,600)	5,300 (6,600)	4.3 (5.4)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	68,200 (68,400)	65,300 (65,100)	3,000 (3,400)	4.3 (4.9)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	67,900 (67,900)	65,100 (64,700)	2,700 (3,300)	4.0 (4.8)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	36,130 (36,030)	33,770 (33,360)	2,370 (2,670)	6.5 (7.4)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	11,650 (11,620)	10,270 (10,180)	1,380 (1,440)	11.8 (12.4)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	48,830 (48,440)	47,080 (46,360)	1,750 (2,080)	3.6 (4.3)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	13,260 (13,360)	12,310 (12,220)	950 (1,150)	7.2 (8.6)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	19,730 (19,630)	17,900 (17,690)	1,830 (1,930)	9.3 (9.8)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

*The West Virginia Division of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
BLS SERIES LABOR FORCE DATA (USING U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS METHODOLOGY)*
March 1990
(Revised February 1990 in parentheses)

APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS TO ALLOCATE FEDERAL FUNDS
AND DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	5,400	(5,150)	4,660	(4,390)	630	(750)	12.2	(14.6)
Berkeley	28,090	(27,790)	26,300	(25,710)	1,790	(2,080)	6.4	(7.5)
Boone	8,520	(8,530)	7,740	(7,690)	780	(840)	9.2	(9.9)
Braxton	5,920	(5,850)	5,210	(5,170)	710	(680)	12.0	(11.6)
Brooke	10,920	(10,740)	10,210	(10,040)	710	(690)	6.5	(6.5)
Cabell**	44,080	(44,320)	41,830	(41,640)	2,240	(2,690)	5.1	(6.1)
Calhoun	3,160	(3,150)	2,610	(2,510)	530	(640)	16.8	(20.3)
Clay	2,940	(2,990)	2,470	(2,450)	470	(540)	16.0	(18.1)
Doddridge**	2,420	(2,430)	2,260	(2,220)	160	(210)	6.7	(8.6)
Fayette	17,610	(17,540)	15,960	(15,810)	1,640	(1,730)	9.3	(9.9)
Gilmer	2,970	(2,800)	2,690	(2,500)	280	(290)	9.3	(10.5)
Grant	4,280	(4,380)	3,910	(3,910)	370	(460)	8.6	(10.6)
Greenbrier**	15,710	(15,640)	13,850	(13,660)	1,860	(1,970)	11.8	(12.6)
Hampshire	6,850	(6,800)	6,150	(6,020)	700	(780)	10.2	(11.5)
Hancock	14,460	(14,410)	13,680	(13,450)	780	(960)	5.4	(6.6)
Hardy	5,830	(5,790)	5,500	(5,400)	330	(390)	5.7	(6.7)
Harrison**	29,900	(29,750)	27,660	(27,260)	2,240	(2,500)	7.5	(8.4)
Jackson	9,430	(9,380)	8,400	(8,260)	1,040	(1,120)	11.0	(11.9)
Jefferson	20,050	(19,580)	19,080	(18,720)	970	(860)	4.8	(4.4)
Kanawha**	99,280	(99,460)	93,720	(93,430)	5,560	(5,990)	5.6	(6.0)
Lewis	7,260	(7,320)	6,540	(6,520)	720	(800)	10.0	(10.9)
Lincoln	7,220	(7,250)	6,860	(6,690)	950	(1,020)	12.2	(13.2)
Logan	17,780	(18,250)	15,470	(15,400)	1,410	(1,470)	10.2	(10.7)
McDowell	11,870	(12,250)	10,930	(10,870)	930	(920)	13.6	(13.5)
Marion	22,220	(22,470)	20,440	(20,500)	1,790	(1,870)	8.0	(8.3)
Marshall**	15,160	(15,340)	14,110	(13,960)	1,050	(1,390)	6.9	(9.0)
Mason	8,600	(8,750)	7,810	(7,830)	790	(920)	9.2	(10.5)
Mercer	27,750	(27,660)	25,590	(25,320)	2,150	(2,320)	7.8	(8.4)
Mineral	11,000	(11,100)	10,490	(10,460)	510	(570)	4.7	(5.2)
Mingo	10,850	(10,810)	9,870	(9,770)	970	(930)	9.0	(8.7)
Monongalia**	38,830	(38,420)	37,580	(36,900)	1,250	(1,520)	3.2	(4.0)
Monroe**	5,290	(5,260)	4,880	(4,810)	410	(440)	7.8	(8.4)
Morgan	5,120	(4,980)	4,860	(4,670)	260	(280)	5.1	(5.7)
Nicholas**	9,260	(9,260)	8,100	(8,080)	1,170	(1,240)	12.6	(13.4)
Ohio**	25,100	(24,980)	23,910	(23,680)	1,190	(1,310)	4.7	(5.2)
Pendleton	4,250	(4,220)	4,110	(4,060)	140	(180)	3.3	(4.3)
Pleasants	2,430	(2,470)	2,160	(2,150)	270	(310)	11.2	(12.7)
Pocahontas	5,440	(5,440)	4,970	(5,100)	450	(330)	8.6	(6.1)
Preston**	12,630	(12,580)	11,710	(11,500)	920	(1,080)	7.3	(8.6)
Putnam**	16,930	(17,210)	15,720	(15,670)	1,210	(1,530)	7.1	(8.9)
Raleigh	27,830	(27,960)	25,430	(25,350)	2,470	(2,610)	8.5	(9.3)
Randolph	12,350	(12,000)	10,820	(10,430)	1,540	(1,550)	12.4	(12.9)
Ritchie	5,490	(5,550)	4,830	(4,800)	560	(740)	10.4	(13.4)
Roane	5,490	(5,410)	4,450	(4,270)	1,040	(1,140)	19.3	(21.1)
Summers	4,450	(4,420)	3,930	(3,870)	520	(550)	11.6	(12.4)
Taylor**	5,960	(5,980)	5,420	(5,340)	540	(630)	9.1	(10.6)
Tucker	4,200	(4,290)	3,880	(3,860)	320	(430)	7.6	(10.0)
Tyler**	4,750	(4,780)	4,360	(4,320)	390	(460)	8.2	(9.7)
Upshur	9,130	(8,940)	8,090	(7,760)	1,040	(1,180)	11.4	(13.2)
Wayne**	16,300	(16,150)	15,010	(14,960)	1,300	(1,410)	8.0	(8.6)
Webster**	3,200	(3,190)	2,660	(2,620)	570	(570)	17.1	(17.7)
Wetzel**	9,410	(9,410)	8,520	(8,440)	790	(970)	8.4	(10.3)
Wirt	2,860	(2,900)	2,420	(2,380)	440	(520)	15.5	(18.0)
Wood**	42,450	(42,560)	39,810	(39,580)	2,640	(2,950)	6.2	(6.9)
Wyoming	7,470	(7,510)	6,570	(6,520)	900	(990)	12.0	(13.2)

All data have been revised to March 1989 benchmark.

*Calculated according to Current Population Survey adjusted to BLS procedures.

**These data are included in the multi-county areas listed b labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Mark t Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
BLS SERIES LABOR FORCE DATA (USING U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS METHODOLOGY)*
March 1990
(Revised February 1990 in parentheses)

APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS TO ALLOCATE FEDERAL FUNDS
AND DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	123,789 (123,442)	117,093 (116,308)	6,697 (7,134)	5.4 (5.8)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	124,829 (124,630)	118,334 (118,035)	6,495 (6,594)	5.2 (5.3)
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	755,200 (753,800)	698,000 (690,500)	57,300 (63,300)	7.6 (8.4)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	116,200 (116,600)	109,400 (109,100)	6,800 (7,500)	5.8 (6.4)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV, Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY, and Lawrence County, OH	130,300 (132,400)	121,600 (121,000)	8,700 (11,400)	6.6 (8.6)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	72,300 (72,700)	67,700 (67,500)	4,600 (5,200)	6.3 (7.2)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	72,000 (72,200)	67,500 (67,100)	4,500 (5,100)	6.2 (7.1)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	38,280 (38,160)	35,340 (34,820)	2,940 (3,340)	7.7 (8.7)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	12,460 (12,430)	10,750 (10,620)	1,710 (1,800)	13.8 (14.5)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	51,460 (51,000)	49,280 (48,390)	2,180 (2,600)	4.2 (5.1)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	14,060 (14,180)	12,880 (12,750)	1,180 (1,430)	8.4 (10.1)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	21,000 (20,890)	18,740 (18,470)	2,270 (2,420)	10.8 (11.6)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

*Calculated according to Current Population Survey adjusted to BLS procedures.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

March 1990

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS — Received Program Year to Date 2/	UNFILLED Total	UNFILLED 30 Days or More	FILLED Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	137,045	55,730	31,145	4,185	2,712	21,494	4.4	13.3
Professional, Technical & Managerial	12,002	5,019	969	203	123	286	12.4	24.7
Clerical & Sales	39,185	15,485	8,231	1,640	1,120	5,071	4.8	9.4
Services	17,005	6,842	5,583	778	377	3,476	3.0	8.8
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	815	372	143	10	4	69	5.7	37.2
Processing	7,232	3,269	664	198	116	409	10.9	16.5
Machine Trades	8,186	3,499	1,009	264	198	441	8.1	13.3
Benchwork	5,891	2,663	1,125	250	217	772	5.2	10.7
Structural Work	20,222	9,436	2,137	315	188	1,101	9.5	30.0
Miscellaneous	25,723	9,859	11,284	527	369	9,869	2.3	17.2
Transportation	6,263	2,693	734	144	74	377	8.5	18.7
Packaging & Materials Handling	16,598	5,137	10,257	137	272	9,309	1.6	15.4
Other 4/	2,860	1,293	293	46	23	183	9.8	25.9
Entry Total 5/	286	86	0	0	0	6/	XX	XX

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1989 through March 31, 1990. Program Year 1989 defined as July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

March 1990

State UI Program Activity	March 1990	February 1990	March 1989	Percent Change to March 1990 from: Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Initial Claims 1/	5,378	6,848	5,909	-21.5	-9.0
Total Continued Weeks	80,644	87,336	88,576	-7.7	-9.0
Total Benefits Paid	$9,416,726	$10,171,696	$10,261,362	-7.4	-8.2
Total Weeks Compensated	68,605	73,828	76,690	-7.1	-10.5
Average Weekly Payment	$137.26	$137.78	$133.80	-0.4	2.6
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	3.5	4.0	3.3	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$123,310,806	$128,778,481	$117,613,735	-4.2	4.8

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	1321 Plaza East	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	153 W Main Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Division of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 304/348-2660

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Division of Employment Security
Charleston WV 25305-0112

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